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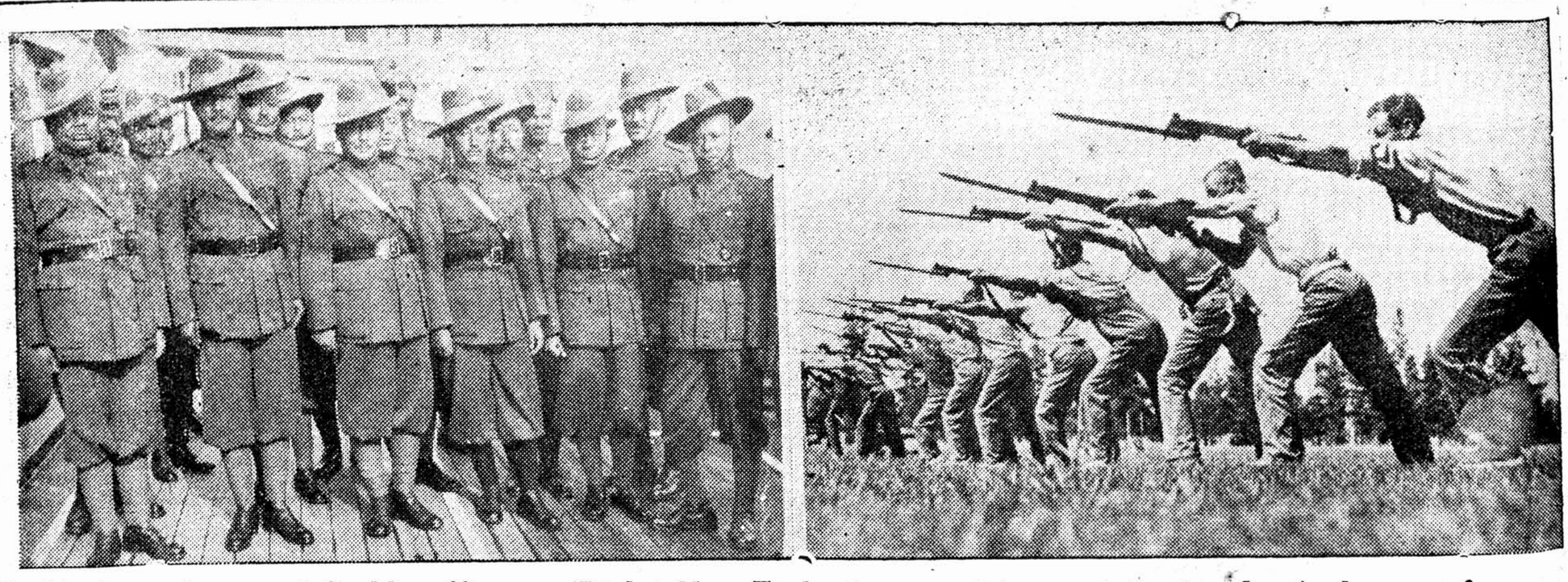
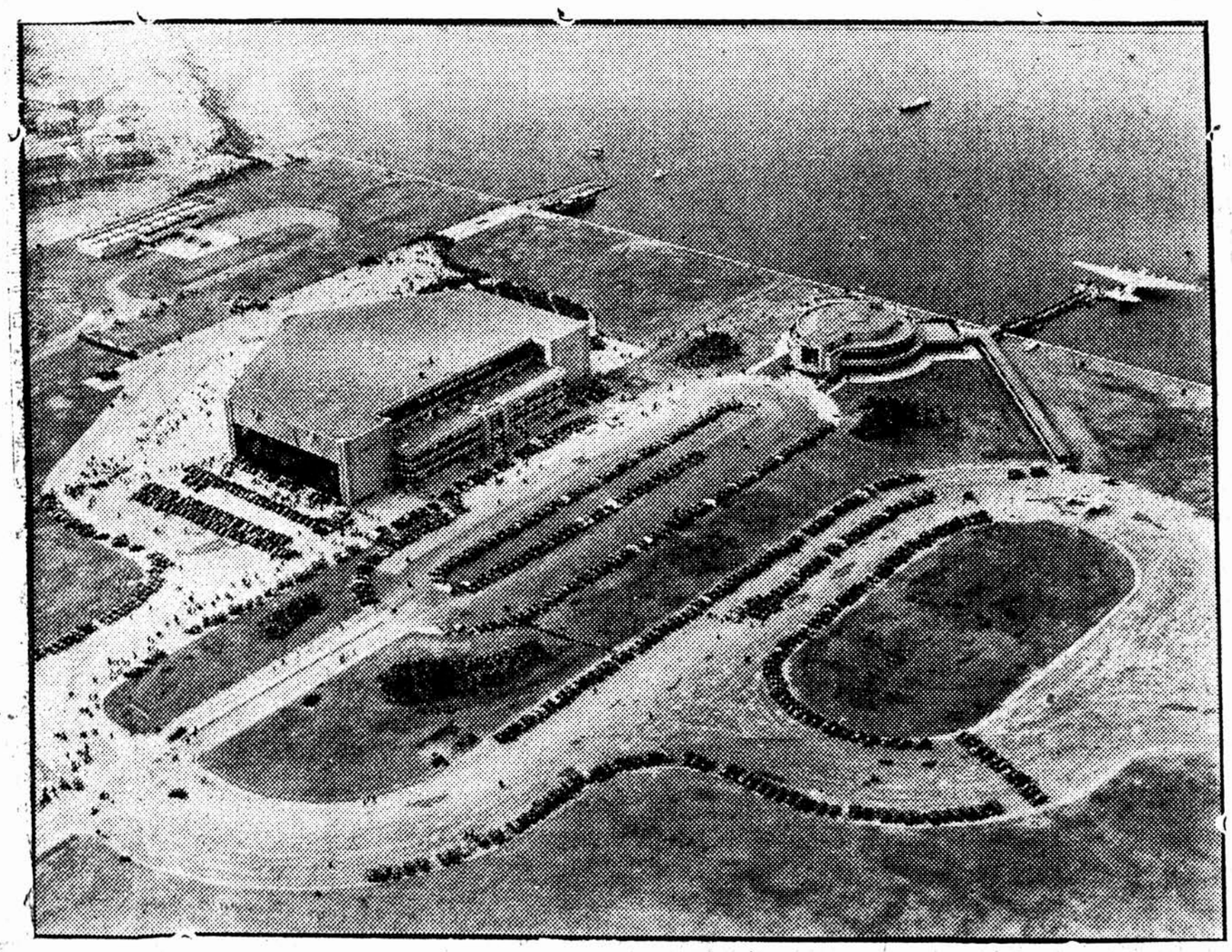
IN THE TEMPLE

—H. R. Soni.



(Left) A contingent of Gurkha officers. (Right) New Zealanders receiving training in what is the most fearsome of warfare, hand-to-hand bayonet fighting.

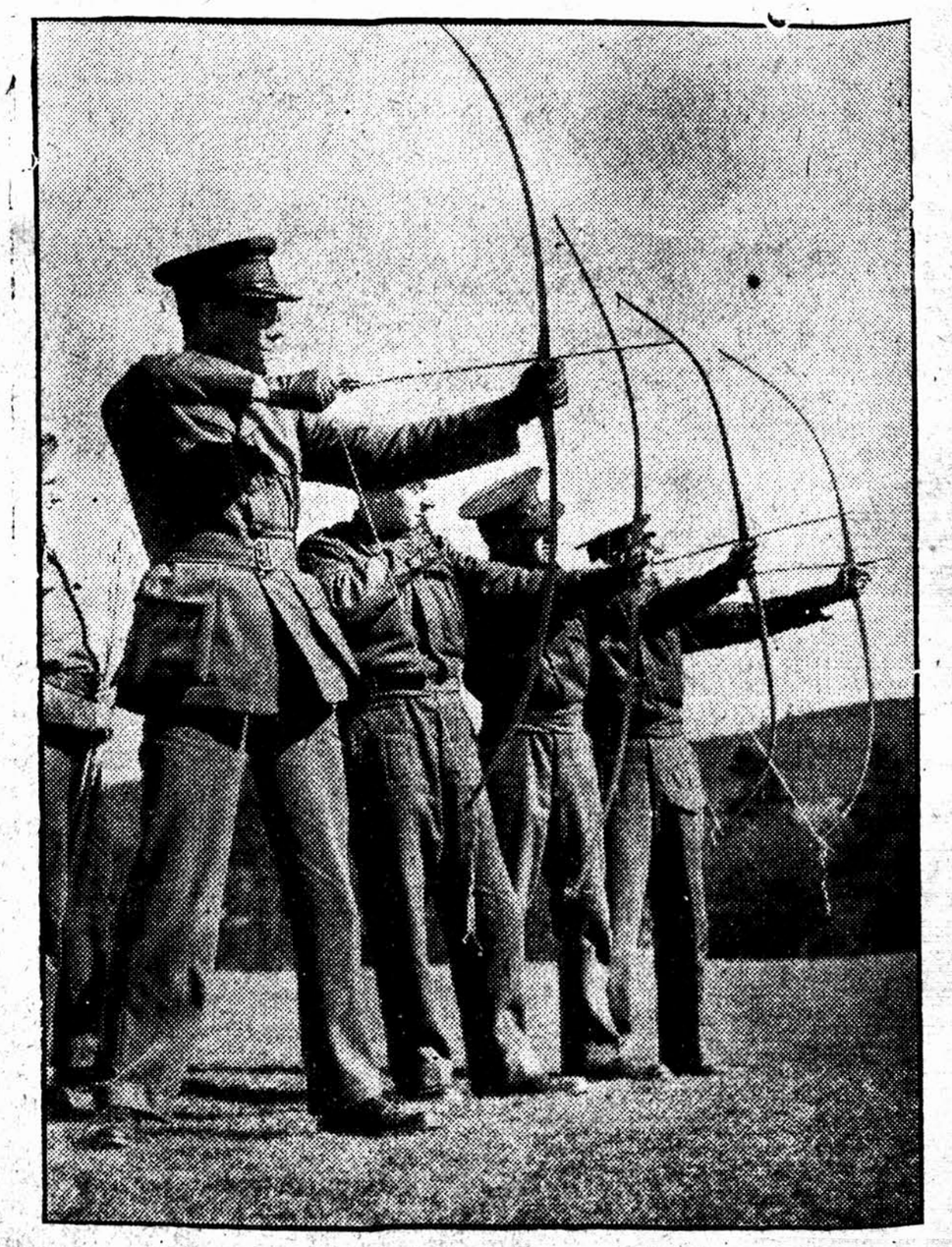


★

This newly constructed international seaplane base at the New York Municipal Airport has cost seven and a half million dollars. At the edge of the basin is the administrative building.

★

Princess Yeshimabet Tsabai (right), second daughter of Haile Selassie, Emperor of Abyssinia, who has just completed her course of training as a nurse in England, is seen here, with two of her companions, busy knitting for the troops.



Not the latest weapons for the British Army, but some of the soldiers enjoying a little archery practice at one of the educational settlements for soldiers in South Wales.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: AUGUST 4, 1940

GLIDING

An Essential Feature In The Defence Of India

By R. VAUGHAN-FOWLER

I KNOW I am laying myself open to attack from power pilots when I set out in the support of Gliding. They may accuse me of sabotaging what they choose to call flying, but I am only trying to prove that Gliding is the natural forerunner to power flying.

Why these power pilots should strut about in an inflated condition looking down upon the glider pilot as though he were some species of "aerial worm" I cannot imagine. When all is said and done, the glider pilot, entirely by his own skill and knowledge, manages to maintain in the air an aerodyne without the aid of a mechanical "bang box", commonly known as an aero engine. The power pilot has to harness mechanical power to propel him through the air, he wings his noisy way to the disturbance of all, and when his "bang box" becomes tired or stops its banging for some reason or other best known to itself, he finds himself in what is usually a most awkward position.

This kind of situation frequently results in damage to the aircraft. Now a glider pilot takes landings of this kind as a matter of course and thinks nothing of making landings the right way up without the aid of motors. Surely this is sufficient proof that the handling of a glider is the natural forerunner to proper piloting of power aircraft. Once having become accustomed to being in the air without motor power should that assistance suddenly fail, the unfortunate power pilot can easily fall back on his gliding experience and make a perfectly normal and possibly far better landing than could be pulled off by the pilot who had not had previous gliding experience.

Indian Gliding

At the beginning of the last war we thought of Air Forces in tens and twenties and we ended that war by thinking in hundreds. We started the present war by thinking in thousands of pilots and aircraft in our Air Forces. If things take the same course as they have in the past,—history usually repeats itself,—we shall be thinking in tens of thousands. Therefore, it is perfectly reasonable to assume that India requires to-day at least 2,000 pilots to fly power aircraft in defence of the country.

This number of pilots is not available and presumably must be trained. I claim that the logical and economical procedure is to start with an all India scheme for Glider Training sufficiently large to train not less than 10,000 glider pilots.

From these would naturally be drawn the best ten or twenty per cent to take their place at the advanced "Power Flying Training Schools." Each glider pilot selected would have already proved himself capable in the air and well suited to take up the more advanced form of training, so the introduction of glider training as the first stepping-stone to power flight eliminates what is to-day one of the most costly features, wastage in personnel under training through unsuitability only discovered after thousands of rupees have been spent on their flying training. In other words if the Government want 2,000 power pilots under the present methods they have got to set about training at least 2,200.

Economy Offered

The average layman taking up power flying requires in this country 15 to 20 hours dual flying instruction. The glider pilot transferred to power flying would not require more than about five hours dual on power aircraft before going solo. Taking it on an average there would be an actual saving of ten hours dual flying per glider pilot transferred to power flying, and for 2,000 pilots this means a saving of no less than 20,000 dual flying hours. What does this mean in actual figures?

(a) Saved 120,000 gallons of petrol at say Re. 1-8-0 per gallon Rs. 1,80,000

(b) Saved 5,000 gallons of lubricating oil at say Rs. 3|- per gallon Rs. 15,000

(c) Saved spare parts for replacements against fair wear and tear and minor breakages calculated at an average of Rs. 3|- per flying hour for light aircraft Rs. 60,000

(d) Saved 20 power Pilot Instructors flying 1000 hours each per annum, at Rs. 800|- per month each. Salaries for a year Rs. 1,92,000

Just some of the saving Rs. 4,47,000

I could go on and include the cost of mechanics to maintain the light aircraft for this 20,000 hours flying to say nothing of the heavy capital cost of approximately 40 aircraft, the cost of total losses due to crashes and so on, but I do not think we need go so far as this as it is already perfectly clear that by the transfer of glider pilots to power flying, such enormous economy is offered the country in building up a reserve of pilots that it would be folly to ignore this method. Even on the figures I have given we have an actual saving of Rs. 4,47,000 from which of course must be deducted the cost of the glider training for the 2,000 pilots.

Capital Outlay

A hundred gliders would cost something under Rs. 2,00,000 and gliders are easily obtainable. For the 20,000 hours of power flying above referred to about 40 aircraft would be required and the capital cost would be not less than 4,80,000, and these aircraft would have to be supported with at least Rs. 1,00,000 of spare parts, and, aircraft and spares are difficult to get. Power flying costs about Rs. 45 per hour; so running costs for 20,000 hours amount to Rs. 9,00,000.

There is also the time question and it is undoubtedly correct to say that at this time of crisis we have no time to waste, therefore, the object must be to train pilots

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"WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING"

(Courtesy: "The Gazette," Montreal)

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DICTATORS DON'T REMEMBER!

HITLER

HITLER SAID IT ...

I have never written a single line or made a single speech in which I have expressed any attitude contrary to my actions.

—Adolf Hitler, in the Reichstag, 28|4|39.

The fact of forming an alliance with Russia would be the signal for a new war. And the result of that would be the end of Germany.

—Adolf Hitler in "Mein Kampf."

One must never forget that the rulers of Russia to-day are blood-stained criminals, the real scum of humanity.

—Adolf Hitler, in "Mein Kampf."

Far from Bolshevism ever drawing Germany into its clutches, we are its deadliest and most fanatical enemies.

—Adolf Hitler, in the Reichstag, 21|5|25.

We are endeavouring to make the German people as immune as possible from this contagion (Bolshevism). For this it is necessary that we should avoid all close contact with the bearers of these poisonous bacilli.

—Adolf Hitler, in the Reichstag, 30|1|37.

With one single country alone we have abhorred entering into any relationship. That State is Soviet Russia. Even more than before we see in Russia the incarnation of every human destructive power.

—Adolf Hitler, in the Reichstag, 20|2|38.

I regard it as a triumph for common sense that we have reached an agreement with Russia.

—Adolf Hitler, at Munich, 8|11|39.

MUSSOLINI

MUSSOLINI SAID IT ...

"If, to-morrow, Prussian reaction should triumph in Europe, and, after the destruction of Belgium with the planned annihilation of France, should lower the levelof human civilisation, the deserters and apostles will be all of those who did nothing to avert the catastrophe."

—November 15, 1914.

"When all is said, Germany is governed by a clique of cynics: of people who justify everything; of people who have defied treaties as scraps of paper which can be thrown into the wastepaper basket whenever it is convenient."

—January, 25, 1915.

"In Corridoni (a friend of Mussolini, killed at the front) interventionism was born from the impulse to defend Latinity against the barbarous tribe of flat-feet, as Blangui said, 'which tries once more to descend from its foggy plains towards the sunny coasts of our Mediterranean.'" —October 29, 1915.

Do you think that these sentimental manifestations will resurrect Belgium? That they will raise up France? This France which has bled for Europe in the Revolution and the wars from '89 to '71 and from '71 to '14? To the France of the Rights of Man do you therefore offer only some fine phrases?"

—December, 1914.

"Germany (in 1914) began to influence Italian public opinion with methods of propaganda that irritated the sensitiveness of our race. That enraged me."

—From Mussolini's Autobiography.

"From this side of thirty centuries of history we can look with supreme contempt on those doctrines which have come from people who did not know how to write when we had already given birth to Caesar, Virgil and Augustus."—Reference to Nazi doctrines.

—September, 1934.

IT WAS "FIFTH COLUMN" WHICH TOOK TROY

For ten weary years the Greeks had besieged the glorious city of Troy on the Dardanelles, but had failed to take it.

They resorted to cunning.

They built the vast "Trojan Horse"—a monster with ribs made of fir-planks. They left this magnificent wooden monument at the camp, entered their ships, and sailed away as if for home.

The Trojans, thinking that their enemies had given up the siege, rushed forth delighted, and discovered the mighty horse of wood.

They also found a Greek youth, Sinon by name, who was bound like a prisoner, and who pitched them a story which they too readily swallowed: how the Greeks had built the horse as a votive offering to the heavens to ensure a safe voyage to Greece.

Jubilantly, the Trojans took possession of the wooden monster put wheels or rollers under it, broke down their city's wall, and began to tug it into the citadel.

THE LAST HOPE IS HOPE NOT!

Vainly one wise man warned the infatuated Trojans: "This is some engine of war built to conceal our foes or to serve spies; trust not the Horse, O Trojans. I fear the Greeks, and they giving presents."

Yet the people of the city, whom not ten years of war nor a thousand ships had subdued, were cheated to destruction by their own folly.

They dragged the Horse onward. Four times it boggled at the city's threshold, but they forced it over the tumbled masonry, and their fate was fixed.

That night, when the city slept,

(Continued in col. 4)

REGIMENTATION

Of all the parrot things that people do
Is carring overmuch what others think:
In paying deference to snobbish cant
That solemn struts in smug pomposity;
Repeating volubly with careless tongues,
The idle gossip of the market place.—
The current catchword phrases of the day,—
Let we should differ from our caste or kind.
The tempo of our world of men and things
Is tuned to mass production everywhere:
To turn out volume made mechanically,
Designed in form and function all the same.
The factories hum, the grinding cogs revolve,
The product flows as like as peas in pods.
And this is well enough for things inert,
But full of danger for the mind of Man.
Nature herself produces things in mass:
A myriad makes she all identical:
But lest her products static should become,
She wipes them out or changes them in form.
Or makes a parasite to prey on them.
Continual alertness she demands;
Adjustment, adaptation, exercise:
The use of function or its sure decay.
This is the threat that soon or later comes
To Nations and to individuals.
The standardizing of the average
By heedless habit or by social force.
When politics, religion and our laws
Patterned on pandering to prejudice,
Combine to crush originality,
And wornout platitude replaces thought.
Custom consolidates and so conserves
The process by which man subconscious moulds
The habit of conforming in the mass
Till virtue is in being commonplace:
All lack of uniformity abhorred:
Our conversation sloganized and filled
With glibly-worded tags more sound than sense
That satisfy the surface of the mind.
Thus is made fertile soil for bureaucrats:
The growth of apathetic public mind:
The habit of accepting gullibly,
Wild rumour gossip propagates.
Lost soon the wish or will to keep thought free:
To dare to question acts of those in power,
And men are led like sheep at shearing time,
And shorn of all by regimented rule.

—W. J. KING in "The Gazette," Montreal.

the Greek fleet came rowing back from the horizon, by moonlight. A torch was lit on the foremost galley as a signal to Sinon within Troy, and he, seeing it, did as he had been instructed.

He stole to the Wooden Horse where it stood in the City's centre, loosened its planks of pine, and behold you!—

By lowered ropes there came out of the Horse's body a company of picked warriors, who had been hidden therein!

To the key-points of the city they rushed: they slew the watchmen, opened the gates, fired houses and palaces; and havoc began, as the Greeks swarmed in upon the Trojans, who were awake too late.

"The last day and the inescapable hour have come to Troy!"—cried the priest who tried to save the city's most holy relics. "We Trojans, our city Troy and the mighty glory of our race were, and are no more. In anger Jove has transferred dominion to our foes; they are masters in our flaming town."

Aeneas, seeing his comrades fall, and the walls flame, cried out: "Men follow me; make one last effort. All the gods on whom this empire stood have fallen and with them shrine and altar: let us die in arms—for the beaten have but one hope, to hope for nothing."

He fought and he failed. He saw the gilded rafters of palaces hurled down as missiles in the fight; he saw Priam, the aged King, slain at the altar's foot and at last he despaired.

"Hideous shapes appeared, powers of Heaven, warring against Troy."

Dawn came, as he staggered from the fallen city, seeking refuge in the hills.

Such is the story of the Trojan

Dance-Art Of Kathakali

Is It Of Interest To Women?

By LOUISE LIGHTFOOT

IT is quite possible that some may not even know what Kathakali is though perhaps somewhere or other they may have vaguely heard of it. They need not, however, think they are "behind the times just because they do not happen to know what it is. Kathakali is really quite a recent "find," though it is nearly fifteen hundred years old in development. First of all, let me explain what Kathakali is.

Story-Play

The word "Kathakali" means "story-play" and the stories are tales from the two famous old Hindu epics called the "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata". These epics represent the resulto f a great effort to conserve in a collected form all the ancient beliefs and traditions of the race. In the stories we find all the ideals of the social organism, religion, ancient history, mythology and ethics of the Indian people.

For instance, there is the lovely story of Rama and Sita, a story with which no citizen of India is unacquainted. In ancient times the Kathakali dramas played an important part in teaching to hundreds of illiterate folk these stories which contain such great morals.

The Kathakali dance-drama originated in that land of palm-groves and verdant paddy-fields, that delightful country plentifully sprayed with rain and freshened by cool breezes that come over the wide, clear rivers; that lovely land of Malabar. The plays were given in the villages where all the folk both rich and poor assembled to see performed by sturdy dance-actors the beloved stories of India. They took place in the open, on cool starry nights, on a simple stage set under a little pandal lit by a huge standing oil-lamp from which the golden flames leapt up to gleam on the strangely-coloured, intensely expressive faces of the dancers.

A Vision

How lovely it is to sit in the cool sand of a Zemindar's fine courtyard at night, the air perfumed by flowers of lovely shrubs and creepers over-hanging the stone walls; to hear the resounding throb and patter of drums and the ancient-sounding drone of the singers; and at last to see the curtain of gay red yellow, green, purple and black drop.

Lo! before you are dancing the quaintest figures in vivid costumes and marvellous head-dresses, with smiling lips, darting eyes, agile movements and quickly-fluttering hands; at one time engaged in charming, tender love-scenes between serene, green-faced heroes and coyly veiled maidens; at another time engaged in fierce battle scenes between roaring, red-cloured, evil-eyed "rakshasas". Such is the vivid Kathakali dance-drama which for century after century existed in Malabar, and still exists, and is now just being re-discovered by scientists and historians and claimed to be one of the most unique things existing in the world.

Strict Training

It may be of interest to know how these plays were rehearsed and how the dancers were trained. Then imagine for a moment that you are in a little thatched school-room in the heart of Malabar. Most people do not like having to get up at 3 o'clock in the morning. Neither do the little boys who are studying Kathakali. There they sit sleeping in a semi-circle before an oil-lamp glowing in the dimness! Under the vigilance of their "guru", they are moving the pupils of their eyes in circles, squares, "figure-eights",—virbrating tehem slowly, then rapidly.

After an hour's eye-practice they oil their bodies and begin most strenuous exercises. By 6 a.m. they are simply steaming with perspiration. Then, lying prone on the floor, they are given an extraordinary and seemingly terrible massage by the feet of their Guru. After this they bathe and take breakfast. Their morning is then occupied rehearsing movements and expressions to the accompaniment of music and songs. Their attention never wanders, for the Guru is a strict disciplinarian, and ever he keeps the little cane in his hand.

After midday meal, exactly at 2-30 p.m. they begin rehearsal of dramas, finishing at 5-30. In the evening, before going to bed, they sit once again in the semi-circle, this time to practise "mudras" i.e. different arm and hand-movements, no less than 600 in all, each with a special meaning.

Dedication For Life

This daily training goes on for at least eight years. In speaking of this rigorous training one critic has said, "The sacredness of the subject matter and the extreme difficulty of acquiring the art, made the vocation of the dancer a kind of dedication for life. His training extended to many years, and was a regime so strict and exacting that it might be regarded as a sort of practice of yoga".

Not merely does he bring every member and muscle of the body to obedience, but even the vital functions and the mental and emotional processes are controlled through the exercise of meditation and concentration. Having thus obtained complete self-mastery, he proceeds to study the relationship between rhythm and emotion and found his acting upon it. The translation of mental emotion into rhythmic movement is the very basis of the art of

(Continued on Page 23)

An episode from Kathakali: Shiva, disguised as a forestman, disturbs the penance of Arjuna. Parvati attempts to separate them.

The writer poses with her Kathakali teacher, Ananda Shivaram of Travancore.

Another episode from Kathakali: Shri Krishna (Ananda Shivaram) advises Duryodhana.

Did Joan Of Arc Escape?

This Week's Strange Story Of Real People

By VINCENT TOWNE

FRANCO found herself in dire straits early in the 15th century. King Charles VI, surnamed "The Well-Behaved," had become deranged and Henry V. of England had invaded the country, concluding the treaty which was to make him king of France upon the death of her mad king.

The rightful successor to the French throne, the Dauphin Charles, was a youth of 17 when this treaty was made. Two years later, when his royal father died, Henry of England came to claim the throne, and his legions were masters of the Loire, including Paris.

Now it happened that there dwelt in France at this perilous time a little peasant maid who could neither read nor write, but who had imbibed health from the great outdoors. She tended her father's sheep and rode his horses to and from the watering places. She developed alleged powers which in our day are called psychic or clairvoyant. Going into a trance state, 'twas said, she saw visions and heard voices that told her that she was to be the virgin who, according to current prophecy, was to deliver France from its enemies. Her name was Joan or Jeanne, and that of her family either d'Arc or Darc. When 17 she went to Chinon, where the Dauphin, Charles, held his court.

Charles, who in his subservience to the English had not had the courage to be crowned King when his father died, was persuaded to grant Joan of Arc's wish to lead his army. He ordered her a suit of amor, and when her visions told her of a consecrated sword which lay buried in a certain churchyard, that weapon was dug up and placed in her hands. Then, at the head of an army of 10,000 soldiers commanded by royal officers, all of whom regarded her as a saint, she threw herself upon the English, then besieging Orleans. Her presence at the head of the French army struck terror to the enemy, and within three months she had Charles crowned at Rheims. During the ceremony she, in her full armor, stood at his side.

TAKEN PRISONER

Joan of Arc's promised work was now done. She begged to be allowed to go back to her native farm at Domremy, but Charles commanded her to remain with his armies. He feared that her absence would turn the tide of his fortunes. Joan thought, otherwise. She told him that her voices and visions gave her no further inspiration, only the warning that if she fought another battle she would be wounded and that her army would be defeated. But she had to obey the Kings' command. Leading her forces in an attack upon Paris early the following Winter, she saw the first par of her prophecy fulfilled. She was wounded, but recovered sufficiently to lead her legions into Compiegne, then in the hands of the English. She made an unsuccessful sortie and the second part of her prophecy came true, for her army was defeated. Taken prisoner, she was carried to Beauvais.

Was This A Substitute For Joan?

BURNT AT THE STAKE

The divine power which had protected Joan of Arc theretofore now seemed to have entirely deserted her. While attempting to escape her prison by leaping from the dungeon wall she was recaptured and taken to Rouen. The wise doctors then constituting the University of Paris obtained from the King of England letters patent to have her tried for witchcraft. The university gave a unanimous verdict that her acts were diabolical, meriting punishment by fire, and when the sentence of death was read to her publicly by the Bishop of Beauvais he gave her the alternative of burning at the stake or submission to the Church. Joan chose the latter means of salvation, but the bloodthirsty bishop repented the loss of an opportunity to view torture. He laid a trap for Joan by placing man's apparel in her call. She put on the disguise in the hope of escape, and the bishop seized upon her act as evidence of a relapse into unbelief.

An immense pile of wood was placed in the middle of the market place at Rouen. Surrounding the pyre the English had a cordon of soldiers and ecclesiastics drawn up at a distance sufficiently far to prevent any of the populace from gaining a good view of the martyr at the stake. According to the history which we studied in school, the fair body of the sainted maid of Orleans was consumed in these flames and her ashes were thrown into the Seine.

ANOTHER STORY

But many chroniclers say otherwise. Indeed among some authorities there has grown a belief that the English frustrated the purpose of the Bishop of Beauvais by placing the circle of soldiers and churchmen at such distance from the pyre that an effigy or substitute might be burned and Joan allowed to escape. An eminent French antiquarian, Gaston Saye, after a profound study of all available records bearing upon the case, concluded that another woman was substituted at the stake for Joan. His theory would account for the French king's apparent ingratitude in making no attempt to rescue Joan, although he owed her his crown. An ancient chronicle of the city of Metz states that a woman claiming to be Joan of Arc appeared in Orleans eight years after her supposed execution and was recognized by her brothers, Jehan and Pierre, as their supposedly dead sister. Thousands of people in Orleans recognized her as the missing Maid of Orleans, and the local authorities discontinued the annual memorial service which had regularly been held for the repose of her soul. Indeed, the records of the Orleans treasury at that very time, eight years after her supposed burning, show that 210 lires were presented to Joan of Arc during the Month of July, 1439, "for the good that she did to the said town during the siege of 1429." To those who have seen these records it seems inconceivable that an imposter could have thus deceived not only the thousands who knew Joan's face intimately, but could have fooled her own brothers. There is also a record that Joan of Arc married Robert des Armoises, a country gentleman, after her reappearance, and a letter written to the Duke of Orleans by her brother Pierre, 13 years after her alleged burning, speaks of her as still living. Indeed, court records dated 1476 contain the testimony of a parish priest that in 1472, 40 years after her supposed execution, Joan of Arc's family was entertaining her as their honoured guest.

The question whether Joan of Arc was burned at or rescued from the stake is branded by Andrew Lang as "the most surprising and baffling of historical mysteries," and an old manuscript in the British Museum refers to the crisis of her picturesque career as follows:

"They burned her or another woman like her; on which point many persons are (and have been) of different opinions."

(COPYRIGHT.)

Courtesan Who Became Empress

Theodora Was A Woman, Strong, Courageous And Independent, Though She Failed In Her Mission

IN Byzantium there was gleam of gold, glitter of precious stones, all the outward pomp and splendour of an empire which still called itself Roman, writes Louise Maunsell Field in the "New York Times" Book Review," reviewing the book—"Empress of the Dusk". A Life of Theodora of Byzantium. By John W. Vandercook. Illustrated. 295 pp. New York: Reynal and Hitchcock dol. 2.50.

But province after province had been lost, and Italy was in the strong hands of Theodoric the Goth. Defeatism was in the air; patriotism had vanished, and the mob that crowded the huge Hippodrome to gaze curiously at the ex-servant Emperor enthroned in the royal box on the imperial terrace upon whose roof appeared the four magnificent horses now poised above St. Mark's was a motley throng speaking twenty different tongues.

At home intrigue raged about the person of the old and dying Emperor Anastasius. Abroad enemies menaced, especially the barbarian Germans, all treaties with whom, it had been discovered, were but so much waste paper, since "there was no more conspicuous fact in history than that a treaty with the Germans was worthless."

A Dying World

It was into this world, a world all thinking men believed worn and old and dying, that Theodora was born. Daughter of an animal trainer, Acacius, and his wife Comito, an actress, which in those days was synonymous with prostitute, her corner of the universe was the circus. Her parents came presently to Byzantium under the patronage of the Green faction, one of the two sport clubs which controlled the races and spectacles at the Hippodrome.

Acacius died; the Greens refused to help his destitute widow and three little girls, but their rivals, the Blues, took care of the penniless family, and there are some historians who maintain that Theodora never forgot and never forgave. Mr. Vandercook does not believe she was a partisan of the Blues, because her theological opinions agreed, not with the orthodox Blues, but with the heretic Greens.

Her path in life, however,

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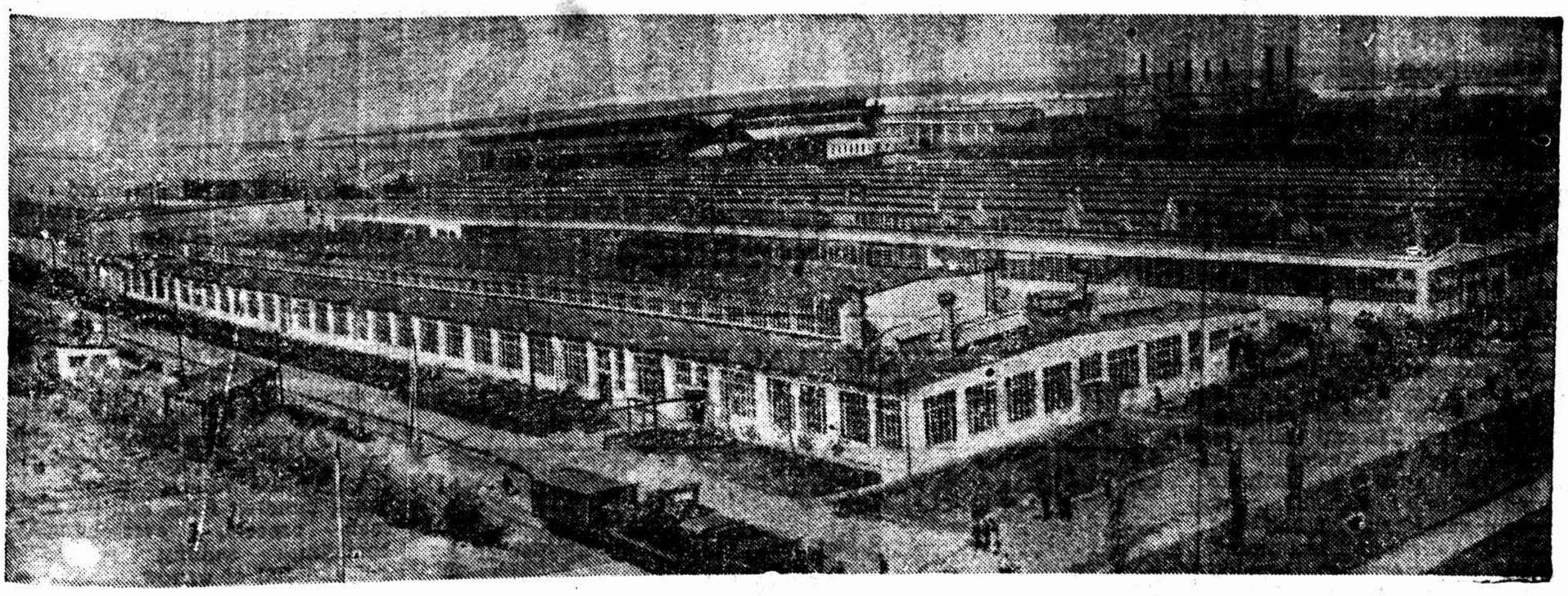

Huge Textile Factory which has been opened only recently in Tashkent, Soviet Uzbekistan.

Soviet Census

By CHATWOOD HALL

Extensive Changes And Progress In Russian Society In Matters Of Illiteracy, Population Growth, Social Composition, Etc.

MOSCOW, (By Air Mail).

Final returns, just released, of the recent census taken in Soviet Russia at the close of 1939 reveal startling data on social change and progress for both students of social evolution and for the layman. For those able to look behind the dry facts and figures of this count of the vast country's population, a wealth of enlightenment and stimulative thought comes as an inevitable result.

15.9 P. C. Increase In Population

Soviet Russia's last census, previous to that of 1939, was taken in 1926. The present census, giving a population of 169,519,127, not including Western Ukraine and West-Belo-Russia in former Poland and with some figures not yet tabulated for distant points in the Polar regions, shows a natural population increase of 23,400,000 for the period 1926-1939, or a number of persons approximately equal to the population of the Punjab and exceeding the population of the Bombay Presidency. Behind this figure is reflected improved living standards, widespread health protection and growing economic security.

However striking this figure may be as showing population increase as a whole it becomes yet more impressive when reduced to terms of individual Soviet republics and national minority peoples inhabiting the country. Thus, whereas the average population growth for the country taken as a whole was 15.9 per cent., in the Central Asian republics of Tadjikistan and Kirghizia population increases were 43.9 and 45.7 per cent., respectively. These and other minority peoples were on the down grade under Czarism, but are now far outstripping even the population of the central and formerly more advanced sections of the country.

Advance In Literacy

Literacy figures show a picture almost exactly opposite to the literacy level of Czarist days, and also a big boost over the 1926 census figures. Old Russia's huge population was but 24 per cent. literate, whereas the present population of Soviet Russia of nine years of age and over is 81.2 per cent. literate.

As with population increase, so in the case of rising literacy—increase has been proportionately far greater in the former Imperial Russian colonial regions than elsewhere. For example, in 1926 literacy in Turkmenistan stood at 12.5 per cent., in Uzbekistan at 10.6 per cent., as compared with the present figures of 67.2 per cent. literacy for the former and 67.8 per cent. literacy for the latter.

For the country as a whole, literacy increased from a total

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SALUTE TO KASHMIR

I—The Nostalgia

By JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
(with Acknowledgments to "National Herald")

"Yea, in my mind these mountains rise,
Their perils dyed with evening's rose;
And still my ghost sits at my eyes
And thirsts for their untroubled snows."

Nearly six years ago I quoted these lines from Walter de la Mare as I sat in prison writing the story of my life and thinking of my last visit to Kashmir. In prison or outside, Kashmir haunted me and though many years had passed since I had set eyes on its valleys and mountains, I carried the impress of them on the tablets of my mind. I yearned to visit them again and struggled against this yearning. Was I to leave my work that took all my time, play truant to it, to satisfy the hunger of my eyes and the desire of my heart?

Emotional Reaction

But days passed and months and years, and life is short, and a fear gripped me with this passing of time. Age may have its advantages and the Chinese. above all other people, have praised them. It gives, or should give, stability and equilibrium to the mind, a sense of poise, an appearance of wisdom, even a keener appreciation of beauty in all its forms. But age is stiff and crabbed and unimpressionable and reacts slowly to outside stimuli. It cannot be moulded easily; its emotional reactions are limited; It looks to comfort and security more than to the fine frenzy of enthusiasm. While it gives its sober and reasoned appreciation to the beauty of nature and art, it does not mirror this beauty in its eyes or feel it in its heart. It makes all the difference in the world whether one visits Italy, not Fascist Italy, but the Italy of song and music and beautiful art, of Leonardo and Raphael and Michel Angelo of Dante and Petrarch, in one's youth or in later years. Besides, what can age do to a mountain except sit and gaze in silent wonder?

So with the passing of time and the slow but irresistible coming of age over me, I began to grow afraid lest I might no longer be capable of experiencing that emotional reaction to the beauty of Kashmir when at last I went there again.

Friends in Kashmir invited me repeatedly to go there. Sheikh Abdullah pressed me again and again, and every one who was of Kashmir reminded me that I too was a son of this noble land and owned a duty to it. I smiled at their insistence, for the urge within me was far greater than any that they could have placed before me. Last year I made up my mind to go and, if it was possible, to take Gandhiji with me. But at the last moment fate willed otherwise and I hurried by air to the other end of India and across the sea to Lanka, and on my return I flew to China.

Clutches Of Events

Meanwhile events marched on with amazing speed. War came in Europe and began to spread its tentacles to India. New problems arose, new difficulties, and I noticed with alarm that I was being caught more and more in the clutches of these events. Would the possibility of my visiting Kashmir again recede into the far distance? My mind rebelled against this fate and, and even as the future of France hung in the balance, I went to the Frontier Province and on from there to Kashmir.

I took the route via Abbottabad and the Jhelum Valley, a pleasant route with the panorama of the valley slowly unfolding in all its charm and beauty. But perhaps it would have been better if I had gone via Jammu and over the Pir Panjal. This is dull going most of the way, but as one crosses the mountain and goes through a long tunnel, the sight that meets the eye is overpowering in its magic beauty. Out of the darkness one comes into the light, and there, far below, lies the vale of Kashmir, like some wonderland of our dreams, encircled by high mountains that guard it jealously from intrusion.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Sheikh Abdulla, at the Kashmir branch of the All-India Spinners' Association, Srinagar,

I did go this way and my approach was more sober and the change was slower. But my mind was filled with the excitement of my return and it pleased me to be welcomed everywhere as a brother and a comrade, who in spite of long absence, was still of Kashmir and was coming back to his old homeland. With joy I saw the reality of the pictures in my mind which I had treasured for long years. I emerged from the mountains and the narrow valley, down which the Jhelum roared and tumbled in youthful abandon, and the Vale itself spread out before me. There were the famous poplars, slim and graceful sentinels, beckoning a welcome to you. There was the lordly chenar in all its majesty, with centuries of growth behind it. And there were the beautiful women and bonny children of Kashmir working in the fields.

Cordial Welcome

We approached Srinagar and there was cordial welcome and friendly faces everywhere. Up the river we went in a stately barge with numerous 'shikaras' following, and the riverside steps and houses filled with cheering men and women and children. I was moved, as I have seldom been, by this affection that was showered upon me, and I became tongue-tied by the emotions that surged within me as the panorama of Srinagar passed by. Hari Parvat was in the background and Shankaracharaya or Takht-e-Sulelman loomed in the distance I was in Kashmir.

I spent twelve days in Kashmir and, during this brief period, we went some way up the Amarnath Valley and also up the Liddar Valley to the Kolahoi glacier.

We visited the ancient temple at Martand and sat under the venerable chenar trees of Brijbehara, which had grown and spread during four hundred years of human history. We loitered in the Moghal gardens and lived for a while in their scented past. We drank the delightful water of Chashme Shahi and swam about in the Dal Lake. We saw the lovely handiwork of the gifted artisans of Kashmir. We attended numerous public functions, delivered speeches and met people of all kinds.

Secret Errand

I tried to give my mind to the activity of the moment, and perhaps, in a measure, succeeded. But my mind was largely elsewhere, and I went through my engagements and the day's programme, and functioned on the public stage, like one who is absorbed in some other undertaking, or is on a secret errand whose object he cannot disclose. The loveliness of the land enthralled me and cast an enchantment all about me. I wandered about like one possessed and drunk with beauty and the intoxication of it filled my mind.

Like some supremely beautiful woman, whose beauty is almost impersonal and above human desire, such was Kashmir in all its feminine beauty of river and valley and lake and graceful trees. And then another aspect of this magic beauty would come to view, a masculine one, of hard mountains and precipices, and snow-capped peaks and glaciers, and cruel and fierce torrents rushing down to the valleys below. It had a hundred faces and innumerable aspects, ever-changing, sometimes smiling, sometimes sad and full of sorrow.

The mist would creep up from the Dal Lake and, like a transparent veil, give glimpses of what was behind. The clouds would throw out their arms to embrace a mountain top, or creep down stealthily like children at play. I watched this ever-changing spectacle and sometimes the sheer loveliness of it was overpowering and I felt almost faint. As I gazed at it, it seemed to me dream-like and unreal. like the hopes and desires that fill us and so seldom find fulfilment. It was like the face of the beloved that one sees in a dream and that fades away on awakening.

II

RENAISSANCE

When I went to China I marvelled at the artistry and exquisite craftsmanship of the Chinese people. India has long been famous for her artisans and craftsmen, but China seemed to me to be definitely superior in this respect. In Kashmir I had the feeling that here was something which could equal China. How beautiful are the articles made by the deft fingers of Kashmir's workers. To look at them was a pleasure, to handle them a delight.

Kashmir has been famous for its shawls for hundreds of years. Yet in spite of this fame the making of these fine shawls languished and shoddy articles from Western factories took their place. That was the fate also of other fine hand-made articles of Kashmir. A limited tourist trade survived but, generally speaking, the rich people of India preferred foreign goods to these things of beauty and artistic worth that Kashmir produced.

The National Movement in India, which took a new turn twenty years ago, had far-reaching results in many fields. Our insistence on hand-made products gave a new life to these products and many a dying industry was revived. Kashmir was affected by this renaissance also, and gradually a new market for Kashmir goods sprung up in India. The All-India Spinners' Association played a leading part in this and their Kashmir branch became the supplier of hundreds of sale-depots all over India. Yet the pace has been slow and might well have been quicker. This growth of handicrafts has brought work to many of the skilled unemployed, and points the way to prosperity.

Land Of Contrasts

But wages are low, and the contrast between the loveliness of the work done and the wages paid for this skill shames one. Kashmir, even more than the rest of India, is a land of contrasts. In this land, overladen with natural beauty and rich nature's gifts, stark poverty reigns and humanity is continually struggling for the barest of

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'God's Own Country For Women'

Finland—Where Women Are As Free As Men

By Mrs. MARGARET E. COUSINS

THE world did not know much about Finland till it sprang into the limelight by its patriotic audacity in standing up single-handed against the aggression of Russia. Its determination to hold to its independence has given its men and women incredible courage.

To understand its spirit one must remember that it had been a self-governing country for centuries before 1808. In that year Russia determined to annex and "civilize" Finland and invaded it with 55,000 of an army. With only 12,000 troops the Finns of that time tried to drive back the invaders, and won six famous pitched battles, but they were soon overcome.

During the fierce struggle volunteer battalions of women salved behind the battle fronts to give comforts to the soldiers and lighten their privations. The six million population of Finland has since then gratefully given its women every kind of honour and opportunity equal to that given to men. The million and a half adult women of this North Baltic republic have often been acclaimed as "amongst the freest women in the world", and women in India should know more about them, for encouragement to attain their status.

Lotta Svard Society

Lotta Svard was one of those women whose heroic deeds on the battlefield were sung by poets and became an inspiration to her country women. In her name an organization called the Lotta Svard Society has now over 100,000 members drawn from all classes of Finnish women, pledged to support, actively and morally, their country's Civil Guard.

Its medical section provides all equipment for field hospitals and staffs of trained nurses. Its commissariat section is responsible for all good and cooking for the troops in camp and on active service. A third section looks after the civil population when in need and organizes the national recreations.

A second great organization of Finnish women is the "Martha League" which accentuated the nationalist feeling among women by being open only to Finnish-speaking women. Its members are concerned with instruction in and improvement of "the many things" connected with housekeeping.

"Miss Europe"

Physically the Finnish women are natural athletes, lovers of the out-of-doors, trained in gymnastics from their childhood in schools and colleges. The Finnish type of beauty is blonde, and last year it was a Finnish peasant girl, Miss Sirrka Salonen, who won the coveted title of "Miss Europe" against the selected beauties of every country in Europe.

For a century the country has had compulsory education. In the Finnish teaching profession women and men get equal pay for equal work, and the principle of equality applies also to Pensions. In co-educational schools the Head or Deputy Head must be a woman. Education in art is very advanced and the boys and girls enter the competitions which provide designs for the Finnish public buildings. Books on mysticism and philosophy are to be found in almost every home as amongst their treasures.

No Sex Monopoly

In trade, industry and professions women are urged and encouraged to compete with men. Efficiency is the only criterion. There is no sex monopoly, no sex antagonism, no sex war. The priesthood and the fighting forces alone remain sacrosanct to men. Neither marriage nor motherhood is any disqualification to wage-earning. The Finnish laws for maternity insurance are amongst the best in the world.

A peculiar proof of the absence of taboos or conventions in the work that Finnish women undertake is that hundreds of women are barbers, there are as many women dentists as men dentists, numbers of women are bus drivers and bus conductors, thousands are bricklayers, and many women achieve success as managers of Big Business concerns such as Banks, Insurance Companies, etc.

In this land where between the sexes comradeship, partnership, free field and no favour have been the form of life it is understandable that the Time-Spirit made its first experiment in Europe in conferring on women equal citizenship with men. Finland was the first country in Europe to give votes to women—as early as 1906. Other countries thought this a quixotic joke.

I well remember how in my days of taking part in the suffragette struggle in Ireland and London we were always quoting the success of this little country's pioneer act of justice to its women. In the year after their enfranchisement 19 women were elected to the Finnish Parliament out of a total of 200 members. At present there are 16 women M. P's. thus causing Finland to rank fourth in the order of countries with women in their Legislatures, after Russia, U. S. A. and India.

International Fame

Three of these women M.P.'s have become internationally known. Miss Milna Sillanpa, daughter of a peasant farmer, who was a domestic servant when she entered Parliament in 1907, rose through her ability to the position of Assistant Minister in the Ministry of Labour, her special Departments being Child Welfare, Poor Relief, and State Control of Liquor.

Miss Furuhjelm, an M. P. for 12 years, was known to all international feminists as leader of women's movements in Finland and was the Finnish representative at many world Conferences of women. Since 1927 another of their women M.P's. Frau Tilma Hainari, has represented Finland as one of the few-and-far-between women delegates to the League of Nations Assemblies. I had the pleasure of meeting her that year at a large Luncheon organized in Geneva in my honour by Mrs. Leopold Stowkowski at which I spoke on the enfranchisement and recent entry of Indian women to their Legislatures.

Frau Hainari asked me many questions about India and like all women I then met, connected with the League, showed deep interest in the awakening to power and progress of India and its womanhood. In 1932, I met her again in Geneva in connection with the movement for securing Equal Nationality Rights for Married Women in which she proved the able spokeswoman of the cause at the sittings of the Fourth Commission which examined and approved of the subject being placed on the League Assembly agenda.

They Pay Alimony

With such high political status Finnish women have been able to secure equal status with men in regard to property, testamentary and inheritance rights, contracts and domiciles, the right (in 1927) to be Judges and to enter the Diplomatic and Consular Services, a Marriage Law (1930) based on equality of husband and wife in which the wife's work in the home is regarded as a contribution towards the legal economic maintenance of the family.

Two unusual facts must be noted: it was undeniably the women's vote which secured the Repeal of Finland's Prohibition Law, and in many instances Finnish wives pay alimony after Divorce to their husbands!

The freedom of Finland from Russia was one of the most just and popular enactments of the Treaty of Versailles, but changing world conditions may demand the renunciation of the sovereign rights of small European States and their mergence into Federal United States of Europe. If so the practical Marthas of Finland will be able to carry the martial Lottas with them for greater security and continuance of their cultural identity into some such scheme of a new order, but "extinguished" such as advanced nation never will be!

("Roshni"—Quarterly Bulletin of the A. I. Women's Conference.)

DEMOCRACY AT WAR

I am therefore of opinion that when a democratic people engages in a war after a long peace it incurs much more risk of defeat than any other nation but it ought not easily to be cast down by its reverses, for the chances of success for such an army are increased by the duration of the war. When a war has by its long continuance roused the whole community from their peaceful occupations and ruined their minor undertakings, the same, passions which made them attach so much importance to the maintenance of peace will be turned to arms. War, after it has destroyed all modes of speculation, becomes itself the great and sole speculation, to which all the ardent and ambitious desires which equality engenders are exclusively directed. Hence it is that the self-same democratic nations which are so reluctant to engage in hostilities sometimes perform prodigious achievements when they have taken the field.—"Democracy in America," by Alexis de Tocqueville, Vol. IV, 1840.

Nazism Must Be Rooted Out

If This War Is Not To Be Succeeded By Another War, Nazism, In Theory As Well As Practice, Must Be Exterminated, Says Dr. Benes

(The following is the concluding portion of the speech delivered by Dr. Edward Benes, President of Czechoslovakia, at the Cardiff Business Club, on last St. David's Day (March 1st), under the chairmanship of the Lord Mayor of Cardiff. The earlier portion of the speech appeared in our issue of Sunday last.)

AND now, with regard to these very things that I have said about Nazism, you will ask me "what are my fears in the present situation."

My fears are that Europe, "that belligerent Western might not see the whole essence of this struggle;" that it might not see that it is necessary mercilessly to do away with this whole Nazi ideology, the whole Nazi practice, the whole Nazi regime; that it might not see that with this Nazi world and its helpers in Germany neither agreement nor co-existence is possible and that the existence of such ideas and their putting into practice is incompatible with any just law, human or divine; that it might not see "that it is necessary to put an unconditional and definitive end to this whole system and its military machine. No decent discussion, no acceptable compromise, no agreement was ever possible with Nazism or will ever be possible." That is in the essence of Nazism. Just as no agreement is or ever was possible between the tiger and the lamb. That is what I am striving for—that no decent man in Europe should ever forget this.

NOT A WAR ON GERMAN PEOPLE

Here a very important question arises. Are we then only fighting with this regime, only with Nazism, only with Hitler and not with Germany and the German people? I consider the correct answer to this question to be decisive for the whole conduct of the war and for the whole further struggle concerning our peace aims.

I know that there are Germans, and that there are certainly millions of them, who do not agree with this system or who are directly opposed to it. I know that even to-day there are many millions of Germans who think with horror of what will come as the consequence of the war unleashed by Hitler. They know that the consequences will certainly strike all the Nazi leaders, but that they will strike in a far greater measure the German people. The leaders of Nazism can at most lose their power or their lives in some internal revolution after a lost war but the long and terrible suffering of the German people will affect after the war millions and millions of families, often in the most terrible fashion. People are considering all this and, therefore, the question is asked here and there whether one should not make a difference between the war against Nazism and the war against Germany.

Allow me to state my standpoint quite honestly and openly:

The history of all ages and all States, in the ancient world, in the Middle Ages and also in the modern age, the history and the example of absolutist States as well as of democratic States gives us a clear answer to this question. There is not and there has not been, in my opinion, a single example in history where a State and a nation, simply and only by the events which overtook them, was not made responsible for all the consequences of the manner in which it had governed and what it had done. "Every State and every nation is, in my judgment, responsible for its Government." A democratic State, because it directly or indirectly elects or appoints that Government, a dictatorial and absolutist State, because it bears, suffers and obeys that Government. Even a nation that is not politically capable enough to react to all that the Government does is in the end, willynilly, always responsible for its Government.

Only consider what it would mean for the whole world if it were accepted as a general principle that any nation and State could suffer the worst possible Government which destroyed its neighbours, crushed, robbed and plundered smaller nations, introduced the order of the jungle at home and all around it, thus gained for itself riches, power, property and new territories, was guilty of the worst crimes, transplanted whole millions of citizens of other nationalities from their own homes, killed hundreds of thousands and millions of its opponents at home and neighbouring territories—and when the arm of justice intervened and the time of responsibility came, when satisfaction and reparation were demanded for the consequences of this policy, and in particular, guarantees were demanded against repetition of these things, if all at once the old Government and regime fell, a new Government came to power and announced that only the members of the preceding regime were responsible for all this, that they had been deprived not only of power but of their lives, and that now everything was in order again. Can one possibly conceive of an international ethic such as this?

FIGHT ONLY AGAINST NAZISM

By this I do not mean that in this war a policy of vengeance and destruction should be carried out. Far from that. I say only that the standpoint that we are fighting to-day only against Hitlerism and Nazism would be "factually, theoretically and practically, politically as well as morally absolutely incorrect." For the present war, for all its horrors, for all the destruction in Poland, all the terror, the persecution, the material and cultural destruction of the nation in Czechoslovakia, not only Nazism and all its exponents are responsible, "but also Germany as a State." I myself also acknowledge—and proudly acknowledge—that for all that was done in Czechoslovakia in the past twenty years the Government and myself were responsible; and for this Government, the whole Czechoslovakia State and nation were responsible.

The German nation and State from the time of Frederick the Great, when the struggle for political and democratic liberties began in Europe, has never lived freely, has never carried out a real political revolution, has never revolted against its absolutist and often tyrannical Government. It has not had the political education and the real political life which would have led it, as in France, England or the United States of America, to democracy, to freedom, to tolerance, to respect for other nations, especially for the smaller nations on its borders. The German nation has been educated far more by the theories of Prussian generals, German Junkers and a few nationalistic Pan-German philosophers and politicians, than by Lessing, Herder, Goethe, Schiller, Beethoven and Mozart, Heine or Thomas Mann. The German nation has had in the last hundred years, Bismarck and Moltke, the Emperor Wilhelm II and Ludendorf, and Hitler, Goering and Himmler, but it has had no Lincoln like America, no Gambetta like France and no Gladstone like England. That is the misfortune and the tragedy of Germany. That is why she was principally responsible for the last war and "that is why she is exclusively responsible for the present war.

I repeat, that does not mean that we must make a revengeful peace and attempt to bring about the destruction of Germany. That means that we must carefully think over the future peace, that we must know well what we must do in order that this pack of political education in Germany should not show itself again in the future in the form of a new war every ten or twenty years. That means that it will not be sufficient to do away with Nazism and the Hitler regime; that means that we cannot allow "to exist either the Nazi theory or the remains of it," or the present military machine and the present army which will support it till the last moment and will wish to get rid of them when it imagines that it alone could get a really German peace and preserve Germany and its present conquests at the price of sacrificing Hitler and his regime.

A NEW AND FREE GERMANY NEEDED

That also means that we cannot condemn only Hitler and Ribbentrop and perhaps excuse or accept Goering. For none of the Nazis is there or will there be any excuse. We are concerned first and above all with bringing about the military defeat of Germany, then with re-establishing the freedom of Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland, with making good the damage, destruction, theft and robberies in these countries so that at least to some small extent all the evil that has been done there may be indemnified. But we shall also above all be concerned "with helping, after the war, those good elements that have remained even in present-day Germany, with creating, after a profound cleaning out of their own house has been effected, after a profound revolution in the whole internal life of Germany, a new, democratic, free Germany which would be in a position to take its place beside the civilised nations of Europe," which would be willing to live in friendship and in freedom with Western Europe, which would under all circumstances be capable of respecting the small nations and the nations of Central Europe in their freedom and their independence, their integrity and their national culture, in their political and national development.

Whether this will or will not be possible—this question remains. And the question also remains, on what paths Europe must proceed in order to reach this. I cannot speak of this here—that would be a subject for a whole new and long speech. It will further be necessary "to build up once more a new European solidarity." Whatever may have been the reasons, at the end of the last war the Western Allies soon went apart and old rivalries began to make themselves felt again. The basis of "any peace" in Europe is however, and will remain for a long time in the present situation "Franco-British solidarity." The

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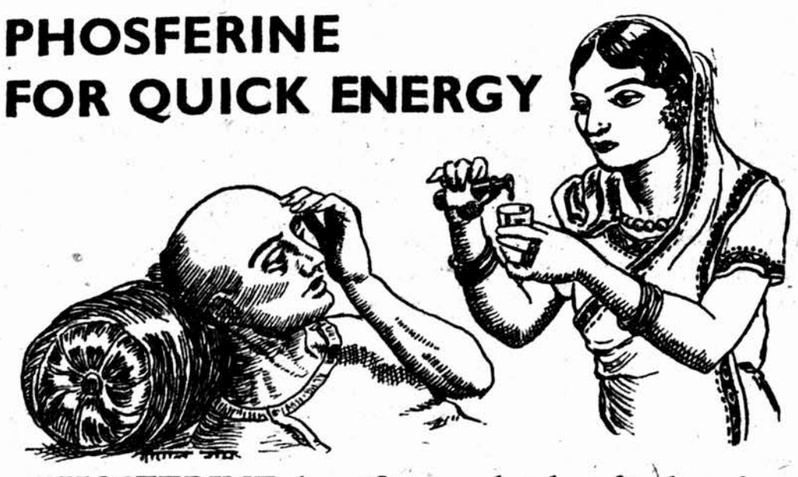

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BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

A GREAT MUSLIM LADY

Biography Of Begum Abdullah

The Muslim Girls' College at Aligarh is a pioneer institution which represents the first organized attempt to educate the Muslim womanhood of India. The great role that was played in the establishment and growth of this College by the late Begum Abdullah is revealed in a biography of hers written by her husband, Shaikh Abdullah. It is a story that is at once inspiring and touching.

It is truly remarkable that a woman born fifty years ago in an aristocratic and conservative household was able not only to give the highest possible modern education to her own children but also to work whole-heartedly with her husband to establish and conduct an institution for the education of Muslim girls from all over India. In her own life she was able to see it grow from an obscure little primary school to a degree college with all-India fame. This biography, written in personal intimate style and full of interesting anecdotes, traces the life-story of Begum Abdullah and provides a pen-portrait of this great lady. We see her as a gentle, lovable person, kind and hospitable, intelligent and observant, considerate to friends and forgiving to the enemies, firm in her religious beliefs and ethical principles yet possessing a receptive mind that was able to accept everything new that was good and useful. To thousands of students of the Girls College for almost two generations she was a mother who was at once loving and understanding. She looked after them like her own children and did not let them feel they were living in a boarding house, away from their parents and families. Even after they left the College, the girls would write to her letters full of affection and ask her advice on many personal matters. To them her death must have come as a personal bereavement.

The biography under review which is in Urdu should be read with interest not only by all the 'old girls' of the Aligarh Muslim Girls' College but also by all those who are interested in the cause of Muslim girls' education.

K. A. A.

"INDIAN CONCRETE JOURNAL"

It is a pleasure to lay hands on a well-produced journal at a time when most publications are effecting a severe war-economy. Well produced, and unusually striking for a Commercial publication the "Indian Concrete Journal" should be carefully studied. The current number is a special war number, Mr. Churchill's House of Commons speech of June 18th being the *piece de resistance* of the whole issue. This in a way is a pity. Mr. Churchill does usually make memorable speeches, yet in these ever-changing times, one should avoid reproducing what was said yesterday, for fear of its being out of date to-day. So much has happened since Mr. Churchill spoke. So much may yet happen that one should hardly like to lay much emphasis in this war on words, however, historic and however, momentous. One also notices strange acknowledgements at the conclusion of each speech or each news item. If acknowledgements are due, the formality of journalism would demand an acknowledgement to the man who spoke them and not a local paper for words like these are the copyright of no one. The photograph of the King in colour appears in the journal and there is an editorial note to say that it is the result of a remark made by one of the employees to the effect that no cheap photographs of His Majesty were available. Somehow I believe His Majesty would have preferred the "Indian Concrete Journal" to have included in it one of his better photographs. One also notices an almost undue partiality for underlining sentences. It is hardly necessary for the "Indian Concrete Journal" to emphasise bits and pieces from Mr. Churchill's speech. As for the inclusion of the Madras Governor's appeal it seems an after-thought which has acted almost as an anti-climax.

Traces Of Hindu Culture In America

HINDU AMERICA: Revealing the story of the romance of Surya Vanshi Hindus and depicting the imprints of Hindu culture on the two Americas: By Chaman Lal. With a Foreword by Sir S. Radhakrishnan. Published by New Book Co., Hornby Road, Bombay. Price, Rs. 7-8.

The theme of this interesting work is the Hindu colonisation of North and South America in the remote past, long before the "discovery" of this so-called New World by Columbus towards the close of the 15th Century A. D. Though, at first sight, such an idea might appear to many as fantastic and born of a lively imagination only, on close scrutiny of the relics of the Maya and Inca civilizations of Central and South America on which fresh and fresh light is being thrown every few years, one is amazed to find certain strange and inexplicable similarities between the cultures of these by-gone civilizations of the two Americas and that of the Hindus. The Mayan Empire—first the 'Old Empire' and then the 'New Empire'—flourished from the first century B. C. to the sixteenth century A. D., when it was finally destroyed by the Spanish conquistadors under Cortes. The old Inca civilization flourished from the tenth till the sixteenth century, when it also collapsed under the heels of the Spanish invaders led by Pizarro. Though relics of pre-Mayan as well as pre-Inca cultures, dating back to several thousand years before Christ, have been unearthed, establishing beyond any shadow of doubt the arrival of waves of migrants from the North into Central and South America from the remotest times, the causes that led to the sudden blazing forth of high orders of culture in Mexico and Yucatan on the one hand and in Peru on the other—cultures, which had, apparently, little relation to the neolithic cultures of the pre-Mayan and pre-Inca eras—have puzzled American archaeologists a good deal. Sun, tree and serpent worship strangely resembling similar cults prevalent among Hindus and the peoples of Indonesia, and architectural motifs the sources of which can be explained only by tracing them to India, have led a number of scholars to suggest that both the Mayan and Inca cultures were definitely influenced by Hindu culture and that the infiltration of Hindu culture in Central and South America must have taken place, through waves of migration of sea-faring people from India and Indonesia during the early centuries of the Christian era. The find of sculptural representations of unmistakable Indian elephants "with their curling trunks, flattened heads, ridden by mahouts complete with turban and goads," as well as of an elephant-headed god ('Chac') seated on a double Swastika, or macaws carrying snakes in their mouths after the manner of the Hindu 'garuda' bird, and other sculptural representations recalling the Vedic myths of the elephant-riding rain-god Indra's fight with the snake-demon Vri-

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SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

GOLIBAR IN MUSAFARI, by Mrs. Hansa Mehta, price Rs. 1/8.

Mrs. Hansa had some time ago published Parts I and II of Gulliver's Travels by way of translation and called them the Travels of Golibar (fire of a shot.) The edition has been exhausted so the two parts have been combined into one and a new edition published. The book is meant for juveniles in whose education Mrs. Hansa is greatly interested. Her object in writing the book is to make children fond of adventure as Gulliver himself was the soul of adventure. Indian children lack venturesomeness. She seeks to remedy the defect through one of the many ways of doing so, viz., through literature and for that purpose furnishes children with attractive reading matter in the shape of this book. It is not a literal translation, but an adaptation, made to suit the conditions of our country. Chapter VI of Part II on the State and Constitution of Indian Society is almost an original contribution and sets out in a small but significant compass, what we can do, if united. There are illustrations given, which make the book attractive. We are glad that a fresh edition has been called for as it establishes the popularity of her work.

K.

(1) WARDHA SHIKSHAN YOJNA, (2) KUNVARBAI NUN MAMERUN, (3) EK DHARMA YUDDHA, (4) GANDHI VICHAR DOHAN all printed at the Navjivan Press, Ahmedabad, price As. 10, As. 6, As. 6 and As. 8 respectively.

The first book was noticed when it was first published. It is a translation of Zakir Hussain's Basic National Education whose scheme was chalked out under Mahatma Gandhi's auspices and inspiration. To acquaint Gujarati readers with it, a translation into Gujarati was made. It proved so popular that a fresh edition was called for in a short time, and the book under review is that edition. The scheme is slowly being adopted everywhere.

* * * *

The second book is an annotated edition of a very popular poem written by Kavi Premanand in the humorous vein. It describes

(Continued On Page 24)

"GOOD THOUGHTS."

One would like to see the ably conducted Zoroastrian journal, "Humata" or "Good Thoughts" in the hands of all earnest-minded Zoroastrians and students of Zoroastrianism. The editorial board, composed of such persons of light and leading in the community as Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee, Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporewala, Lady Bachubai Hormuzdyar Dastoor, Mrs. Gulestan Rustomji Billimoria, Dr. B. H. Mehta, and Messrs. J. H. Cama and S. J. Bulsara, is a guarantee that the intellectual fare provided in the journal will be of a scholarly as well as elevating character. The editorially expressed regret that present-day Zoroastrians in India should be unmindful of the need of locating their temples amidst the glories of Nature—such as the Hindus delight in choosing for their sanctuaries—and that they should prefer to erect them in the ugly and crowded quarters of modern cities, will be shared by many enlightened members of the community.

Lady Bachubai Dastur gives many reasons, in a leading article, why the Zoroastrian calendar should begin on 21st March The Arab invasion and the crash of the mighty Persian Empire forms the subject of a study by Mr. Nowroze P. Mehta, while the present deplorable state of Parsi education is reviewed at length by another writer. The philosophy of Nature Cure is explained by Dr. J. M. Jussawalla. Included in the journal is also a translation from Gujarati by Miss Raihana Tyabji of a literary vignette by Kaka Kalelkar, entitled "The Blissful Sanctuary". A few articles in Gujerati also figure in the issue.

R. K. P.

"INDIAN HOME"

The July issue of the "Indian Home" has a variety of interesting articles. "Cooking without Tears" by Mr. A. P. Pareira and "Working in the Kitchen Made Easy" by Mrs. Anna Molka Sheikh, discuss the existing problems and the effective improvements possible in our kitchen. Miss Wahida Aziz in "The Child and Theatres" and Mrs. Yamunabai Hirlekar in "Cinema and Radio", discuss the all important problems concerning the education of children through these modern methods. In "Women in Civic Life" Mrs. Rukmini Luxmipati urges women to take up active part in civic life, for she thinks in the running of a clean and a healthy home, women would wield a correct and a lasting influence in public health and sanitation which are in such deplorable state in large towns and cities.

"Make Most of Your Opportunities", "Say it with a Smile", "Do you Neglect Little Things", "How to Make Leisure Pay Dividend" and "What do People Say After You Have Gone?" are just little tips-reminders for everybody who wishes to cultivate a pleasing and cultured personality. The "Boy or a Girl" by B. S. is an amusing article dealing with different customs determining the sex of an about-to-be born child.

"Fish as Pets" by Dr. S. T. Moses stresses the educational value in training children to appreciate and properly to handle "pets" in the home. The life of Sabita Devi appears as the first feature in the series on "Home Life of Film Stars".

The magazine has also pages devoted to Book Review and Children's Corner. It is published from 30, Central Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

OUR SHORT STORY

By BARBARA ANN BENE DIET

NOT HERSELF

Mrs. Van Tine was at first shocked and deeply distressed.

"A milkman's daughter! Oh, Robert, how could you! All my plans for your future ruined." Her ample bosom rose and fell. "Imagine me the mother-in-law of a milkman's daughter!"

"Now, mother, you haven't seen Pamela yet. You'd better withhold your criticism until you do." Robert, tall and dark, looked at his mother earnestly. "I'm in love with Pamela, mother. That's all that counts, really."

"Well, there!" Mrs. Van Tine patted her son's hand. "Well, there! That does make a difference, doesn't it?" Robert was her only child. He was all in her life that counted. She had dreaded this moment, though, knowing it to be inevitable, had planned on it. But her plans did not include a milkman's daughter.

Looking at him, she realized how serious he was, and that she would have to accept this thing that had overtaken her—if she wanted to hold him.

"It—it's all right, Robert. You must realize that it did come as something of a shock. I'm sure she's a lovely girl. She must be, to have my son fall in love with her. When are you bringing her home?"

"To-night." Robert's face relaxed. "That's swell of you, mother! I knew it's the way you'd be."

Mrs. Van Tine was in the drawing-room when Robert brought his bride home. Her first impression was that the girl was beautiful. Not only pretty, but beautiful. A beauty that had its source somewhere deep inside.

"She carries herself well," Mrs. Van Tine thought. "She has a proud tilt to her head. Her eyes are clear and steady. Oh, I'm glad. It isn't going to be bad at all. A little coaching, a few subtle suggestions and she'll fit in. I'll help her all I can, and Robert will be happy. That's what matters, that Robert is happy."

"My dear, welcome to your new home. Forgive me if I stare. But Robert's bride—well, Robert's bride is important to me."

They spent the evening getting acquainted, and when it was over most of Mrs. Van Tine's fears had vanished. Other young men of position had married beneath them. Usually the unions were unsuccessful; they didn't last. A few did. Robert's and Pamela's was going to be one of the few. Mrs. Van Tine was going to do all she could to help.

"We'll fix over the west wing. I'm sure you'll both be comfortable there. It will be like having a house of your own."

Robert was enthusiastic. "Gosh, mother, that's swell! That's great! Eh, Pam?"

"It will be very nice living here," Pam said.

In the cold light of another day Mrs. Van Tine began to plan. There must be no slip-ups, no mistakes. Pamela must be accepted by her friends. Of course they would know she was a milkman's daughter. They would expect something wholly different from what Mrs. Van Tine planned to offer. Thinking about it, Mrs. Van Tine was a little afraid, but her indomitable will drove the fear aside. In this undertaking she could not fail.

She planned a party for a week hence. In the interim she prepared Pamela. Subtly, kindly she made suggestions. She took her shopping, selecting afternoon frocks and dinner gowns and accessories. She watched her at the table, and got her used to being waited upon by the servants.

Robert watched his wife's education eagerly and with satisfaction. He appreciated what his mother was doing. He was proud of his wife. He was intensely happy, and this fact alone was gratifying enough to Mrs. Van Tine.

Twice before the evening of the big party they had a few guests in. A sort of dress rehearsal, as it were, Pamela conducted herself credibly. Mrs. Van Tine was pleased. "My dear, you were simply grand." Laughingly, she added: "Whenever in doubt, don't say it. It's a rule that never fails."

"I quite understand, Mrs. Van Tine. You needn't fear. I shan't embarrass you."

"I didn't mean it quite that way. Of course you won't embarrass me. I was thinking more for your own benefit."

"You're getting on swell, darling", Robert applauded. "I'm mighty proud of you."

"Are you, Robert?"

"You bet I am! Why, one would think you were born to it."

Pamela said nothing. She looked at Robert and turned and went up the stairs. When Robert followed her ten minutes later he found her suitcase packed, ready to be closed. He stared in amazement.

"For gosh's sake! What's the idea?"

Pamela smiled at him. "I'm leaving, Robert. It's taken me a week—this week—to find out we could never be happy together. I thought we could, but we can't."

11-21

"Pam! Wait! Don't go", Robert said.

"You were getting along swell."

"What in the world are you talking about?"

"I'm afraid it's no use to explain. I know now you wouldn't understand." She closed and locked her suitcase. "You see, I thought you married me. Robert I loved you because I thought it was me you loved. But it wasn't me at all. It was a girl you thought you married me, Robert, could make of me." She laughed. "I'm a curious person, darling. I like being myself."

"Pam! Wait! Don't go! You mustn't get discouraged. You were getting along swell. Mother said...."

At the doorway Pam paused. "I'm sorry, Robert. I'm not interested in what your mother said. In fact, dear boy, I'm not even interested in what you say."

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GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"THE CHOIR INVISIBLE"

By JAMES LANE ALLEN

(COPYRIGHT, THE MACMILLAN CO.).

It was the year 1795. Over an Indian trail in a new community of Kentucky strode a powerfully built young man. It was John Gray the village school master. His business to-day was not of the schoolroom; he was going to ask Major and Mrs. Falconer for their nice Amy in marriage.

The same afternoon Amy Falconer was riding horseback to spend several days in the village where she would attend her first real ball. Her party clothes were tied in a bundle to the saddle. Riding along thinking of the ball. Amy did not hear the dull thud when the bundle fell to the ground.

John Gray greeted Mrs. Falconer. She had long been his closest friend. Many times he wondered about her. He knew that her people were aristocrats from Virginia, that her father had been a friend of George Washington, that he and his sons had died in the Revolution, divided in their allegiance. The school master knew that his daughter of Virginia had married Major Falconer of the Revolution, coming to new lands to live. Trained to play the spinet and to make lace, her hands had learned to guide a plow.

To-day Mrs. Falconer listened to John's request for Amy. Her reply surprised him; for she tried hard to dissuade him from his desire. From her life in two worlds, from her wisdom of men and books, Mrs. Falconer spoke to the young man of love and marriage. She did not speak from greater years, but from deeper experience. In her heart she resolved that he should not begin his life with Amy as a handicap. Mrs. Falconer recognized in John the material of which leaders of men are made.

Walking slowly back to the village John found Amy's bundle which he left with the village printer to be claimed. But the printer was something of a knave and he had liked Amy Falconer for a long time. Beside that, he resented the manner and ability of the school master. He would try to break Amy's engagement with John for the ball.

When Amy inquired about her bundle, the printer denied having received it. Knowing Amy's vanity, the printer foresaw her reaction; she broke her engagement with John Gray, refusing to give any reason. About an hour before the ball, the printer sent the clothes to Amy, with his good friend to escort her.

As John walked home that night he passed the scene of the ball and saw Amy dancing in the gayest of spirits. She refused to notice him when he greeted his host and hostess.

The evening of the ball was a turning point in several lives. On the way home, Amy's escort felt the charm of that young lady's spell over men, asked her to marry him, and was accepted remarkably quickly. Perhaps at the same moment John Gray was fighting for his life.

In the heat of anger and disappointment, John had left the ball and was walking abroad to try to think. Passing his little school house he saw the door standing open; from habit he entered and sat at his desk, his head hanging low. In the doorway he saw a slinking shadow, it was that of a hungry panther.

Using man's knowledge to offset the beast's strength, he strangled the panther, but not before he was horribly chewed and clawed.

News of his courageous victory spread throughout the community. Women used to nursing the victims of Indian raids came to care for him. Mrs. Falconer called many times during the weeks of John's invalidism. She brought books for him and related stories of the battles of Kentucky as she dressed the ugly wounds.

For the first time John Gray saw the differences between women. He understood Amy's attraction for him; he felt the pull of Mrs. Falconer's purity of soul and strength of mind.

But with the healing of his physical wounds, came the infliction of spiritual wounds much

(Continued on page 23)

A WEEK OF WAR

Bluff?—Or Jibbing?

By

N. G. JOG

There is a fundamental military maxim that you should never do what the enemy expects you to do if only because the enemy expects it.

Hitler seems to be closely following this advice, though so long his tactics have never been borrowed from the copybooks. His latest surprise seems to be not to surprise anybody!

The question is: Is he bluffing—or just jibbing? The former is comprehensible but not understandable; the latter, one can understand, but coming from a man like Hitler, it appears incomprehensible.

In the first place the Fuehrer has bluffed the world once too often. Now nothing that he does or fails to do will catch anybody unawares, least of all Britain. The British people are at present grimly, imperturbably prepared for everything; they almost seem to dare Hitler to do his worst.

True, the suspense is almost becoming insufferable even to remote observers like ourselves. But if it is naturally so to Britain, it must be immeasurably worse to Hitler and the German people, who, masters of Europe, still remain slaves in their own Fatherland.

Just one little, last 'blitzkrieg', stands between their present starvation and future opulence, the blackout and the light. Yet the Fuehrer seems disinclined to launch it in spite of all his vaunted might. Is it a Machiavellian bluff or just craven jibbing?—they, too, must be wondering! Such doubts among his followers bode no good for a dictator.

A Confession

Hitler is no fool to believe that a negotiated peace is possible at this stage. Whatever, slender hopes he may have entertained in this connection must have disappeared after the spirited rejection of his "peace" ultimatum by Lord Halifax and other British spokesmen. The time-limit set by him—he is scheduled to make his ceremonial entry into London on August 15—is also fast expiring. And yet the operation is not at all moving into its final, decisive stages even a month and a half after the fall of France

The official statement issued in Berlin protesting against the idea that the war against Britain is being waged only half-heartedly makes the situation more curious still. "For five weeks since the armistice, Germany has been striking daily and hourly", says the statement and affirms that "Germany is waging war against England with just as much determination as she did against Poland and France".

When we remember that this pronouncement is meant for home consumption we can get a glimpse into the doubt and confusion which seem to be assailing the Nazi General Staff, who, it is notorious, are sharply divided among themselves about the advisability of an invasion of Britain. Such reassuring statements are supplemented with the frankly propagandist reports about the dire straits to which Britain is reduced as a result of the German "blockade". But even if he is gullible or loyal enough to believe it, such tales must be providing little consolation to the average German citizen who is on severely short commons for more than a year now.

Wishful Thinking

This propaganda is being extended to Britain, too, and peace pamphlets are being rained upon the English countryside, with the hope that the British people would be dragooned into sacking war-mongers like Churchill and Eden and forming a new Government which will be more amenable to the Nazis.

This wishful thinking on the part of Hitler and his advisers is itself an index of their fighting shy of the venture on which they have set their hearts. It is, indeed, an unmistakable sign of jibbing. But then, as I said at the outset, coming from Hitler, it is apparently incomprehensible. Has he not always claimed that like a somnambulist he walks to his goal with firm and unfailing steps?

We must note in this connection the recent broadcast announcement of Mr. Edwin Hartridge, the American journalist, that during a conducted tour of occupied France he observed a dusk to dawn movement of German troops that had been in progress for days. Those troops were moving in a tremendous mass towards the French coast from the south-west as far north as the Belgian Channel ports.

This can only mean an intensive preparation for the forthcoming Blitzkrieg. But then the official Nazi statement (to which I referred above) itself pointed out that "the burden of the effort now rests on the shoulders of a few thousand men only—the crews of submarines, motor speedboats and planes." Why are then the Nazi battalions moving towards the coast, unless the Fuehrer is confident of a victorious invasion? Is this another kind of wishful thinking?

Blockade Tightened

As for Britain herself she seems to be calmly and confidently awaiting the ordeal and shows no signs of being too much concerned with he Nazi threats, bluffs or cajolery. That itself is a heartening spectacle, for though at present Britain is purely on the defensive, there cannot be any end of the Fascist menace until Britain wrests the initiative from her enemy and launches an offensive in due time.

Just at present the most pressing problem is to make Britain as impregnable as is humanly possible. The last two months have been of the greatest advantage from that point of view and it is the unanimous opinion of all observers that Britain was never better prepared to face an invasion than she is to-day

Secondly, the economic offensive is all in Britain's hand. The Nazi occupation of almost whole of Western Europe and Italy's entry into war has in a way simplified the problem of blockade. The new Order-in-Council extending British Contraband control came into effect from the 31st July and its results will be decisive. Henceforth shipping lines and companies which fail to provide themselves with the new "ships warrants" will be denied all facilities for bunkering, dry-docking, repairing and even for water-supply.

Considering that the German mercantile navy has practically ceased to operate and in view of the approaching winter, the present leak-proof blockade will begin to tell very severely not only on Germany but also on the territories occupied by her. The ban placed by President Roosevelt on the export of petrol and scrap metal from the Western Hemisphere will also indirectly help the British blockade.

Japan's New Order

The Konoye Cabinet has lost no time in laying a "New Order in the Far East" for the Land of the Rising Sun. The cocksureness with which the Japanese jingoes have laid claim not only to Manchukuo and China but also to French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies and the South Sea Islands would have been comic had it not been for its sinister significance against the present international background.

The enunciation of this full-blooded programme was preceded by the arrest of a number of British residents in Japan. Such things have not been altogether uncommon during the last three years but they resulted in nothing worse than the snatching of a few British trousers. But on the last occasion a Britisher, a responsible journalist, threw himself to death while being examined (obviously in the "third degree)" by Japanese gendarmes. The Japanese war-mongers are, of course, being egged by their Nazi friends in their present game.

Nothing would suit the Nazis more than that the war should spread to the Far East. A simultaneous offensive by all the three Big Fascist Powers would, they imagine, put Britain in considerable jeopardy. But one need not take a too panicky view of Japan's tub-thumping. In the first place she is up to the neck in the Chinese "incident", the liquidation of which is itself taxing all her resources for the last three years.

Secondly, the Far East is not so undefended as to be entirely at the mercy of Japan. There is Singapore, Britain's Sentinel, Australia and New Zealand are vastly better prepared to safeguard themselves than they were a year ago. The Dutch East Indies have long been furiously arming itself. Presumably even Petain's France will not surrender the rich Indo-China without a struggle.

"Two-Ocean Navy"

And, last and first, there is the United States, which is vitally interested in the "status quo" of the Far East, not only because of the Philippines but also because the major portion of her raw materials, so essential for her industry, comes from the East.

The dizzy pace with which the United States has begun to re-equip and expand her fighting forces will not have missed its significance on the quickwitted Japanese. Apparently the United States may be protecting herself against the Nazi menace but potentially she is challenging Japan in no uncertain terms.

The proposal for the "Two-Ocean Navy" will make the United States easily the biggest naval power in the world in the course of a few years. The American aeronautical industry is capable of producing planes by the thousands every month. And finally her armies are being thoroughly mechanised and there is a suggestion of introducing compulsory military training. The first result of all this firm policy has already been seen in the "Act of Havana", by which all the American Republics have pledged themselves to maintain the integrity of the Western Hemisphere.

All this makes it too clear that Japan will not have a cake-walk to her "New Order". And the Japanese after all are too much of realists to embroil themselves into further hazardous ventures after their experience in China.

The Red Riddle

Comrade Molotov's address to the seventh session of the Soviet Parliament will go down in history as one more "Red Riddle" Much water has flown down the Seine, the Danube and the Volga since the Soviet Foreign Minister delivered his memorable address to the Parliament a year ago after the signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact. Since then while the face of Europe is radically altered and a great nation like France lies humbled in the dust, the Soviet has made itself at least twice as powerful as it was a year ago. To-day its voice is listened with awe in the Chancelleries of Europe. The outcaste has come into his own!

The confident and almost patronising manner with which M. Molotov spoke is thus understandable—and even excusable. But any attempt to find any hint for the future in his pronouncement will only cause a headache whether one is a Nazi or a Fascist, an Imperialist or an Isolationist—or just a remote Indian.

True, M. Molotov has reaffirmed the Soviet's friendship with Germany and even Italy and delivered a gibe against Britain and France. But then that by itself will afford poor consolation to Herr Hitler with Comrade Stalin commanding the Baltic and gradually bestriding the Balkans. Nor need it necessarily cause an alarm to Britain and her sympathisers.

While the rumours of a secret Stalin-Hitler Pact to divide the world must not be dismissed as mere moonshine, the events of the last twelve months convince one that Stalin's first and only preoccupation is to free the Soviet once and for all from the capitalist menace which has been hanging over her head since the last war. For that it was necessary to make Russia's frontiers strategically impregnable, which Stalin has already succeeded in doing.

Now he is in a position to sit tight and defy any Power—or even combination of Powers—to do its worst. The sooner the world recognizes this, the better will it be for the Soviet—and the world.

I think that's all there is in Molotov's speech.

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20. MATRIMONIAL

Deccani Brahmin of 27, having monthly salary of Rs. 175|- desires suitable girl for marriage, write particulars. Box No. 13492, "Bombay Chronicle."

My friends (1) Sunni-Shaikh (2) Sunni-Qureshy, well-established merchants in Bombay, bachelors, graduates, ages 28, 25 cultured, high status family, good looking, (1) father high Govt. official (2) father holding high position, want to marry Muslim girl in Bombay (if suitable outside Bombay). No Shia-Sunni restrictions. No. (1) wants suitable girl, No. (2) wants one who is not college-educated and has no boy friends. May be in purdah or out. After marriage must leave purdah. Write Post Box 667, Bombay. (13437)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted candidates to become Sub-Engineers, Overseers, Accountants by Post. British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (13443)

174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation at Rs. 4. Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (13508)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS.

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327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents throughout India, Burma and Colombo to secure orders for our Pictorial Calendars of 1941. Decent Art Press, 152|2, Manicktola Street, Calcutta. (2937)

NEW CHINA MILLS CASE

Proceedings Before Industrial Court

BOMBAY Saturday.

An application by the management of the New China Mills, to declare the strike of some of their workers on the 9th May 1940, illegal, came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Divatia at the Industrial Court to-day.

The application stated that on the 8th May 1940, Weaving Master D. E. Cooper of the New China Mills was removed from office and Mr. F. Stoll was installed in his place. As a result of this at 9 in the morning of the 9th the workers of the Weaving Department, followed by the workers of the warping and other departments, stopped work. The night-shift workers of the department also followed suit.

The strike is alleged to have taken place because the workers wanted their old weaving master to be reinstated.

The Government Labour Officer was made a party to the dispute as the Labour Officer is the representative of the employees under the Industrial Disputes Act.

Work was resumed on the 10th morning.

Shankar More, a worker of the Mills, was examined. He said that the workers laid down tools as the weaving master had been changed suddenly before another pending dispute between the employees and the management was still unsettled. The telephonic advice that he got from the Government Labour Officer was that a strike without notice was in contravention of Sec. 28 and so the workers should go back to work. He also said that the strikers did not approach the Labour Officer of the Mill, but a representation was made to the Managing Agents and they resumed work on the 10th

Another worker Arjun was also examined.

The Government Labour Officer confirmed that he had received a telephone message and that he asked the workers not to go on strike.

Mr. S. P. Desai, on behalf of the applicants, argued that the present case fell clearly under Sec. 62 of the Industrial Disputes' Act and hence was illegal.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar, on behalf of the workers, said that the present case could not become "an industrial dispute" and hence the strike could not be said to be illegal.

Federal Chief Judge Leaves For Calcutta

MADRAS, August 3.

The Hon. Sir Maurice Gwyer, Chief Justice of the Federal Court, arrived in Madras this morning from Ootacamund and left to-night for Calcutta.—A. P.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

At the inquest on the body of Gopal Narhar Natu (22), a labourer in the Phoenix Chemical Works at Kurla who fell into a cauldron of hot water and died in the K. E. M. Hospital on July 30, the jury returned a verdict of death by chronic toxaemia following accidental scalds.

Simon De Mello, who was arrested yesterday by the Bombay C. I. D. in connection with the escape of four prisoners from the Princess Street Police lock-up, was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who directed him to be released on a bail of Rs. 100.

Applying for a remand of the accused to custody, the police alleged that the accused aided the accused in escaping from the lock-up.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered judgment to-day in the case in which David G. Taylor, a salesman of the Precious Electric Company, stood charged with theft and criminal breach of trust.

The accused was sentenced to an aggregate term of six months' rigorous imprisonment and an aggregate fine of Rs. 1,825 in default ten months' further imprisonment. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted three previous convictions.

The accused was alleged to have stolen a costly radio set belonging to the Company and misappropriated the proceeds of three radio sets between August 1939 and April, 1940.

Fate Of Newly Born Babe

The City Coroner could not ascertain the cause of death at the inquest on the body of a newly born male child which was found lying on a window sill in the latrine on the third floor of a building in Fort on Friday evening. The body was highly decomposed.

NAGPUR LABOUR REPRESENTATION

Letter Handed Over To Maulana Azad

NAGPUR, Aug. 3.

A letter was handed over to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Congress President, at the Nagpur Railway Station this morning on his way to Calcutta on behalf of the President of the Nagpur Textile Union representing, it is understood, the grievances of the textile workers employed by the Model Mills.—A. P.

LATE SIR HORMUSJI C. ADENWALA

More Anniversary Celebrations

Several meetings were held, this week, to observe the death anniversary of late Sir Hormusji C. Adenwala, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O., which fell on Wednesday last. At a meeting presided over by Prof. Sohrab R. Davar, and held at the Allbless Baug, on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the Parsi Federal Council, several speakers addressed the gathering, and referred to his philanthropy and simple ways of living and his great regard for Zoroastrianism. They quoted several instances to prove the sterling qualities of head and heart of late Sir Hormusji. The President also gave his meed of praise for the sterling work of the deceased for the welfare of his co-religionists Among the speakers were: Dasturji Garda, Mr. M. K. Patel, Mr Erach Golwala, and Nusserwanji Engineer.

MEETING AT DHOBI TALAO

Another meeting was held under the auspices of several Parsi Institutions, at the Wadiaji's Fire-Temple at Dhobi Talao, on Wednesday evening, presided over by Dr. Minoo Bilpoodiwala, when similar tributes to the memory of the deceased were paid. Among the speakers were: Mr. Dinsha Madon, Mr. A. E. Bengali, Mr Kavasha Talyarkhan Mr. Nu[illegible] Engineer, and Khan Saheb Maneck Dadachanji.

On The Air

SUNDAY, 4TH AUGUST

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Gordhan Dass. 5-15 Ashima Bannerjee. 5-30 Zinda Hasan. 5-45 Gauhar Sultan. 6-25 Ramzan Khan. 6-45 Listeners' letters. 6-55 A Sitar recital. 7 Ghazalen. 7-40 Zohra Khatoon. 8 Duets. 8-15 For Villagers Only. 10 It has happened or a Clarionet recital. 10-5 Zohra Khatoon: Class. music. 10-30 Persian music. 11 Persian music.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Morning Melodies. 8 Music from the Movies. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 A News Play or a Topical talk. 9-15 Indira Bai Wadker. 9-50 The Bom. Radio Orchestra. 10-30 Vazir Bai of Poona. 10-55 Mohammad Umar: Sarod. 11-5 Dinanath of Surat. 11-25 Deshkar on Hamidi. 11-35 Sheetal Ghosh. 11-50 Shanta Hublikar. 12 Noon Ustad Faiyaz Khan of Baroda. 12-57 p.m. News in Hindustani. 1 Vanaraj Chavado: Gujarati play. 1-30 News in Eng. 1-35 Do you know Madame? 1-40 Lunch Hour Music. 2-30 All Children's Hour. 5 Vazir Bai. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 D. Karni. 5-45 Ratnakant. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Three Ghazals. 6-20 A Song from Savitri. 6-30 Sitar duets. 6-40 Indira Bai Wadker. 7-10 Sheetal Ghosh: Kirtan and film song. 7-25 Shashidhar and Shanker: Flute and Violin with Tambora and Tabla. 7-35 Dinanath of Surat. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Tomorrow. 8-30 The week in Sport. 8-45 The Bom. Radio Orchestra. 8 55 Talk of the town. 9 News in Hindustani. 9 20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-50 An Introduction. 10 Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. A musical variety. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Gat Tora on Tabla. 8 50 A Kannada Song. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Gopalchandra Lahiri: Clarionet. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-30 As in Bombay 1.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For our Assamese Listeners. 5-50 Musical interlude. 6-6 Church Service. 7-20 Uttara Devi. 7-40 Jatadhar Pyne. 8 Will you Listen to this or Will you not? 8-15 Binapani Devi of Madhupur. 8-25 Binoy Goswami. 9 Background to the news. 10 The Symphonic players in an Orchestral programme.

PUNJAB YOUTH OUT TO END SHIA-SUNNI DISPUTE

LUCKNOW, July 31.

With a view to evolving a lasting solution of the Shia-Sunni controversy a deputation of six students from the Punjab arrived here to-day.

The deputation which claims to represent the "Muslim youths of the Punjab" interviewed prominent Muslim leaders and divines in the city, including the Raja of Mahmudabad and Choudhry Khaliquzaman.—A. P.

Agricultural College At Ajmer

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, (By Mail.)

Foundation Digging Ceremony of the proposed D.A.V. Agricultural and Industrial College at Ajmer took place on the 28th July 1940 with great eclat. The ceremony was performed according to Vedic Rites by the well known Sanyasi Sarvadanandji.

Pt. Jia Lal, General Secretary, R.B. Mithan Lal, President of the Foundation Committee and Mr. D. Vable, M.A. explained the pressing need and utility of the proposed institution on behalf of the college Foundation Committee.

The proposed site of the College just outside the city was tastefully decorated and prominent citizens of all the communities attended in large numbers.

It has been announced that the Foundation Stone of the college would be laid in October next on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of D.A.V. High School. The proposed college is to include Industrial and Agricultural courses.

"No Surrender" Appeal To Rumanians

"Shamefully Deceived With Lies", Says Iron Guard Secretary

Press Pleads For Territorial Integrity And Political Independence

BUCHAREST, Aug. 3.

The Iron Guard Secretary has distributed throughout the country 10,000 copies of "no surrender" appeal calling on Rumanians to awake to the perils of the present moment. This coincides with another similar leaflet issued by M. Manin, leader of former Peasant Party.

SHAMEFULLY DECEIVED

The Iron Guard appeal says Rumania has already lost her first line of defence in Bessarabia and Bukovina, and is now faced with the loss of ancestral Dobrudja and Transylvania. "You have been shamefully deceived with lies inside and outside the country. Your leaders abandon you, when you are in a bad position. Rumanians. remember that your friends are not those ambitious persons guilty of the present war, who will not help you to reconquer your ancestral lands. Awake and work. Time is short. Do not surrender one inch of your country".

PRESS COMMENTS

The appeal corresponds to a large extent with feelings to which the Rumanian press gives vent to-day. The "Universul" writes, "military victories which by their unprecedented proportions have influenced the world should not divert Rumania from her own aims of territorial integrity and political and economic independence".

The pro-Nazi newspaper "Curentul" writes: "There is no reason why Rumania should be asked to make unilateral concession for strengthening peace in South Eastern Europe".

RAPPROCHEMENT

Meanwhile rapprochement between M. Maniu, M. Bratianu and M. Lupu (leaders of former Liberal Party), National Liberals under M. Vajda Voevod and the Iron Guard is growing firmer. It is understood that they agreed not to accept the formation of any Government except one headed by M. Maniu with full power to choose his own Ministers. Support for the movement is said to be growing quickly, under what is described as imperative necessity for trying to save further major territorial concessions.—Reuter.

VON PAPEN IN SOFIA

Departs For Istanbul After Talks With Premier And Foreign Minister

ROME, August 3.

The Stefani agency states that Herr von Papen has arrived in Sofia from Berlin, where he had conversations with the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and the Italian Minister.

DEPARTURE FOR ISTANBUL.

(Later)—Herr von Papen left Sofia for Istanbul.—Reuter.

Oxford Honour For Tagore

Sir Maurice Gwyer and Sir Radhakrishnan have been delegated by the Oxford University to confer the doctorate of Literature on Dr. Rabindranath Tagore. The function will take place at Santiniketan on August.7

SURVIVORS OF "DAVISIAN AT SANTO DOMINGO

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

Twenty-three survivors of the British cargo ship "Davisian," which was sunk on July 10 by the German raider recently engaged by "Alcantara" arrived at Kingston, Jamaica, from Santo Domingo, according to the Canadian press association.

They reached Santo Domingo in open boats and said the raider took prisoners "Davisian's" Captain the Chief Engineer and a few wounded seamen. Other survivors from the "Davisian" reached Basseterre Saint Kists. recently. —Reuter.

HERR BURCKEL TO BE GAULEITER FOR ALSACE & LORRAINE

LONDON, Aug 3.

Hitler has appointed Herr Burckel as Gauleiter for Alsace and Lorraine. He was Civil Administrator of Saar, after the plebiscite, and of Austria after the German occupation.

The German news agency says that Herr Burckel has been operating in Lorraine for months. He is to "build up the social and economic life and reform and lead the people." A number of Nazi party officials have also been drafted to develop the social and economic life of Alsace and Lorraine. —Reuter.

Maharaja Of Mysore Dead

PROGRESSIVE RULER WHO MADE HIS STATE A 'MODEL' ONE

BANGALORE, Aug. 3.

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore passed away peacefully at Bangalore Palace, at about nine to-night. Their Highnesses the Maharani, the Yuvaraja, the Yuvarani, the Dewan Sir Mirza Ismail and other important Government officers were present at the Palace at the time of His Highness' demise.

His Highness had a heart-attack, last Sunday, and there was a recurrence of the attack this evening to which he succumbed.

A LIFE-SKETCH

Colonel H. H. Maharaja Sir Sri Krishnaraja Wadiyar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., G. B. E. whose death is announced was born on June 4, 1834 and succeeded to the Throne on Fubruary 1, 1895.

During the minority of His Highness, the State was administered by His Highness' mother, Her Highness Sri Vanivilasa Sannidhana, C. I., as Regent. The education of the Maharajah, while a minor, was at first entrusted to Mr. J. J. Whiteley of Cooper's Hill Engineering College. Mr. (afterwards Sir Stuart) Fraser of the Indian Civil Service was later appointed Tutor and Governor to His Highness.

His Highness attained his majority in 1902 and on the 8th August of the same year he was invested with full ruling powers.

He took a keen interest in the administration of the State. During the 45 years' rule of His Highness, Mysore made remarkable progress in all directions and has won the name of a 'Model State'. Mysore took the lead in constitutional developments and in the association of non-officials and officials in the administration of the State. The establishment of the University of Mysore, the institution of the Legislative Council and the Economic Conference, the inauguration of the Iron Works at Bhadravati and the construction of the Krishnarajasagara Dam and Reservoir and the Irwin Canal are a few of the outstanding features of the reign of His Highness.

The Maharaja of Mysore whose death took place on Saturday night.

SILVER JUBILEE CELEBRATIONS.

The Silver Jubilee of the reign of His Highness was celebrated in August 1927. There was no town or hamlet in the State which did not celebrate the joyous occasion. The celebrations were organised by a Committee consisting of leading citizens from the different parts of the State and subscriptions to the extent of about Rs. 4,50,000 were collected. Of this amount, nearly Rs. 1,00,000 was allotted for expenditure on objects of local utility, leaving about Rs 3,50,000 for a Central Jubilee Memorial. The Committee suggested that this might be utilised for starting a Technological Institute which was named after His Highness and the proposal was approved by the Government. The foundation stone of the building of the Institute was laid by His Highness on 8th March 1933.

An accomplished musician him-

(Continued on page 20)

"Great Battle For Britain"

Hitler Preparing: Conferring With Chiefs Of Armed Forces

MADRID, Aug. 3.

According to the Vichy Correspondent of Spanish News Agency, Hitler has now been closeted with chiefs of his armed forces for some days.

This correspondent adds that the recent order banning all postal, telegraphic and telephonic communication between occupied and non-occupied French zones is believed to be to prevent leakage of news regarding preparations for "the great battle for Britain".—Reuter.

POSSIBILITY OF GERMAN INVASION STILL REMAINS

Churchill On Importance Of Constant Alertness

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A message issued from 10 Downing Street, says: "The Prime Minister wishes it to be known that the possibility of German attempts at invasion has by no means passed away. The fact that Germans are now putting about rumours that they do not intend an invasion should be regarded with double dose of suspicion, which attaches to all their utterances. Our sense of growing strength and preparedness must not lead to the slightest relaxation of vigilance or moral alertness."—Reuter.

DIAMOND INDUSTRY IN LONDON

Effect Of German Occupation In Holland

LONDON, August 1.

One effect of the German occupation of Holland is that the diamond cutting and polishing industry which for many years has been the monopoly of Amsterdam and Antwerp, now for first time has been set up in England.

Ten factories are to take on this work and first of them—and first ever to undertake such work in Britain—is now doing £20,000 worth of business yearly.

Most of the workers are skilled refugees and the manager is an Englishman who had been living and working in Antwerp since 1912.

Britain through her control of South African sources of supply already has the monopoly of rough diamond trade and she may now become the world centre of the whole diamond industry.

For lack of industrial diamonds used for turning up aeroplane pistons and similar precision work, Germany is now badly crippled in her armament manufacture. Britain's control of this vital supply is expected to result in the progressive deterioration of German motors and aircraft.—B. O. W.

GERMANISATION OF STRASBOURG

NEW YORK, August 3.

The Berlin Correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor" who describes Strasbourg under German occupation says there are no longer customs barrier between Strasbourg and Germany but an improvised barrier erected at Le Donon Pass 30 miles away.

Behind the new boundary Germanisation is proceeding methodically. A new German language paper, the only one in the city informs returning residents that Alsatin Deputies are petitioning for return to Germany.

French street signs and advertisements have disappeared and hotel names have been Germanised. Names of Jewish shops have been stripped off and almost invariably windows smashed and the interior wrecked.—Reuter.

INDIAN TRADE MISSION IN AMERICA

NEW YORK, August 3.

According to the "Herald Tribune", a British Mission from India has arrived in the United States to buy war planes, machine tools and other materials to enable the Empire to mobilise the tremendous resources of India.

One of the mission's three members stated that negotiations have already opened with a large American Aircraft Manufacturer with a view to establishing a warplane factory in India under American direction.—Reuter.

COMMUNICATION WITH BORDEAUX SUSPENDED.

NEW YORK, August 3.

The radio announced that telegraphic communication with Bordeaux in German-occupied France has been temporarily suspended.—United Press.

Japanese Business Chiefs Arrested In London

Anxiety For Freedom Of Dutch East Indies: Special Envoy Explains His Mission

SHANGHAI, August 3.

A Domei Agency report received here says that two prominent Japanese have been arrested in London.

Reuter learns from authoritative circles in London that two Japanese have been arrested under Defence Regulations.

It is stressed that their arrest is in no sense a reprisal for the recent arrest of British subjects in Japan.

Chief Of Japanese Companies

LONDON, August 3.

It is learned that the arrested Japanese are the heads of the two best known Japanese companies namely, Mr. Makihara, the chief of the London Branch of the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha and Mr. Tanade, Acting Chief of the London Branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.—Reuter.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR AT FOREIGN OFFICE

LONDON, August 3.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns that the Japanese Ambassador called at the Foreign Office shortly before 13.00 to inquire into the arrest of two Japanese. The Japanese Embassy states that both men have been long established in Britain and well-known for their strong interest in promoting Anglo-Japanese friendship and trade and are of the higher possible integrity. They have many friends in Great Britain.

The Embassy is at a loss to understand the decision of the British Government and Japanese quarters are deeply apprehensive of the possible repercussions of this measure, in particular at a moment when relations between the two countries are "more than delicate".

There is no desire in these quarters to aggravate the question by exaggerated comment or treat it otherwise than objectively.—Reuter.

ARRESTS MADE UNDER ALIENS ORDERS.

LONDON, August 3.

It is learned that the Japanese Ambassador called at the Foreign Office, and he was informed by Lord Halifax that the arrests were made under the Aliens Order in the interests of national security, and in no sense could be described as retaliation for the arrests in Japan.

The Ambassador expressed the earnest hope that it would be proved speedily that the arrested Japanese were guilty of no offence against the security of this country.—Reuter.

Japanese Protest To U. S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

The Japanese Government has lodged formal objection to the United States embargo on export of aviation spirit.—Reuter.

DUTCH EAST INDIES MUST BE FREE

TOKYO, August 3.

"Netherlands East Indies have been exploited and oppressed for a long time as a foreign colony" declared General Kuniaki Koiso, who has been chosen by Prince Konoye as Japan's Special Envoy to the Dutch East Indies.

The General told newspapermen that the change in the international situation made it absolutely necessary for Japan to build a great economic sphere in East Asia including not only Japan, Manchukuo and China but also the region of the south seas.

He added "the construction of a new order in Asia dictates that the Netherlands Islands be not left in their present status for ever. From a moral point of view emancipation of the Oriental peoples is destined to be carried out by every means. China will be more valuable as a market but the oil, rubber and tin produced in the Dutch East Indies would give a world market.

"Japan has no intention of monopolising these products but feels it necessary to seek their fair distribution. In doing so Japan must be prepared to risk some friction with the United States to whose industry the rubber of the Dutch East Indies is indispensable.—Reuter.

JAPANESE IN INDO-CHINA

TOKYO, August 3.

Colonel Kenryo Sato, Acting Chairman of the Japanese "Inspectorate" in French Indo China called on the French Governor-General yesterday at Hanoi and made certain representations to him in the presence of the French Air attache of the French Embassy at Tokyo.

According to Japanese News Agency, the communication, which is a written one, "is reported to refer to an important matter".—Reuter.

Telephone Link Between Japan And Australia

SYDNEY, August 3.

The Japan Consul in an interview said that there was no big question at issue between Australia and Japan. He was most happy that the traditional friendship between Japan and Australia was continuing. He hoped that the establishment in the near future of a telephone link between the two countries would be a great gesture of goodwill.—Reuter.

Ban On Norwegian King's Birthday Celebration

LONDON, August 3.

Germany has banned all celebrations in Norway in connection with the 68th birthday of King Haakon which falls to-day. People have been prohibited to hoist flags or hold demonstrations of feelings of loyalty.—Reuter.

JAPAN AND FRENCH INDO-CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

Japan's announcement that she will pursue a foreign policy designed to bring French Indo-China and Netherlands East Indies under her domination is regarded by some veteran Far East observers here as designed primarily to bolster up the morale at home.—Reuter.

Chinese Journalist Kidnapped By Gunmen

SHANGHAI, August 3.

The climax to a series of crimes in one of the blackest days of terrorism in Shanghai has been the kidnapping by gunmen of Yen Lansheng, City Editor of the "Sinwanpao" one of the leading Chinese newspapers here.

He was seized by Chinese gunmen near his home. There is no clue of his whereabouts.

CALCUTTA RACES

Varma Wins First Two Events In Second Day's Races

CALCUTTA: August 3.

Mr. S. R. Varma, the owner-trainer was again successful on the second day of the Calcutta Monsoon Races. He won the first two events and had two other horses placed. He now heads the list with five wins, three of them being on the first day.

The following are the results of Calcutta Second Day's Monsoon Meeting:—

PORTLAND PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. S. R. Varma's TEWINA 7/11, Shart 1
Mr. S. M. Ellahi's BORALMA 8/1, Peacock 2
Mr. H. Ezakiel's BRIGHT AMBER 8/6, Carr 3
Mr. E. H. Sayre's GAY SONGSTER 8/8, Ermer 4

Tote paid Rs. 25 1/2 for win; Rs. 12 1/2, Rs. 11 1/2 and Rs. 16 for places.

FORT PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. S. R. Varma's THORNBURY 8/1, Sharp 1
Mr. G. Mullick's JUST A LADY 7/7, Tait 2
Mr. R. R. Haddow's HIGH SOCIETY 8/0, Carr 3
Mr. M. M. Galstaun's BAGDAD BANDIT 7/9, Foy 4

Tote paid Rs. 59 1/2 for win; Rs. 18 1/2, Rs. 17 1/2 and Rs. 19 for places.

ROBERTS PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. Curlender's RORY OF THE HILLS 8/5, Stead 1
Maj. E. A. Barlow's APPETIZER 8/5, Southey 2
Mr. S. K. Bhatter's SKYLIGHT 8/9, Dummett 3
Sir David Ezra's PHILISTINE 8/2, Lott 4

Tote paid Rs. 27 for win; Rs. 17, Rs. 24 and Rs. 44 1/2 for places.

NOVICE 'B' HURDLE PLATE—Distance 1 1/2 miles.

Mr. A. O. Brown's RINGSEND 10/12, Dummett 1
Mr. J. Oosman's STAR OF LOVE 9/8, Jackson 2
Mr. H. P. Poddar's OLD OAK 9/8, Sharp 3
Brig. R. C. R. Hill's PURPLE HERON 9/0, Brown 4

Tote paid Rs. 31 1/2 for win; Rs. 13, Rs. 13 1/2 and Rs. 24 for places.

ROBERTS PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. Gujadhur's WYNETTE 8/12, Morley 1
Mr. S. R. Varma's CASTLE BARN 9/0, Marrs 2
Mrs. J. H. Goswell, Messrs. Siewert and Stone's KYLES OF MINARD 9/2, Southey 3
Mr. R. P. Poddar's RAMAYANA II 8/6, Ermer 4

Tote paid Rs. 97 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 23 and Rs. 34 1/2 for places.

FORT PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 1 mile and 1 furlong.

Mr. J. A. S. Walford's EXPUNGE 8/9, Higson 1
Mrs. F. H. French's SYCOPHANT 8/13, Marland 2
Mr. N. D. Bagree's SALAMINA 8/7, Dummett 3
H. H. Sir John Herbert's THE CLUE 8/13, Carr 4

Tote paid Rs. 106 1/2 for win; Rs. 27 1/2, Rs. 41 and Rs. 23 1/2 for places.

PORTLAND PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Maj. A. O. Brown's SON OF A WITCH 7/8, Carr 1
Mr. S. R. Varma's FREE TELEGRAMS 9/4, Marrs 2
Mr. H. Edwards' MERRY CONCEIT 8/9, Ermer 3
Mr. Paul de Launey's THREE THREES 7/10 4

Tote paid Rs. 169 for win; Rs. 43 1/2, Rs. 19 1/2 and Rs. 23 1/2 for places.

DOUBLE AND TREBLE TOTES

Double Tote: 24 tickets, Rs. 442 each.
Treble Tote: 3 tickets, Rs. 3,635 and annas 8 each.—A. P.

Pant's Appeal To U. P. Congressmen

NAINITAL, August 3.

"We should steel our hearts, and redouble vigour and determination to achieve our country's independence," says Pandit Gobind Vallabh Pant, a member of the Congress Working Committee in the course of a statement to the press.

He adds that the only path before the country is that chalked out by the Congress.

Pandit Pant draws attention to the arrest of Congress workers including members of the Legislature, who have been arrested under the Defence of India Act and their classification and urges the country to follow the path chalked out by the Congress undeterred by arrests of workers.—A. P.

BEAVERBROOK FOR WAR CABINET

More Ministerial Changes Likely

LONDON, Aug. 2.

The Prime Minister has invited Lord Beaverbrook to be a member of the War Cabinet. For the time being Lord Beaverbrook will continue to be Minister for Aircraft Production.

The War Cabinet will now consist of six members instead of five. The other members are Mr. Churchill, Mr. Chamberlain. Mr Attlee, Lord Halifax and Mr. Arthur Greenwood.

It is thought likely that in view of his new status as member of War Cabinet Lord Beaverbrook may assume wider responsibilities in connection with the nation's war effort and in some quarters it is thought that his promotion may lead at no distant date to some Ministerial changes.—Reuter

"I WILL SUBMIT TO FREE FRANCE"

LONDON, August 2.

General De Gaulle has issued a statement on the death sentence passed on him by the Vichy Government saying: "The sentence is that of a court largely under the influence, possibly even under the direct orders of a common enemy.

That common enemy will one day be driven from the soil of France. On that day I will submit myself willingly to the judgment of the people."

CANADIAN WHEAT FOR BRITAIN

Hundred Million Bushels Already Sold

OTTAWA, Aug. 2.

Mr. Mackinon, Minister for Trade, confirmed the sale of a hundred million bushels of Canadian wheat to the British Food Ministry at a price "considerably above the market level."—Reuter.

Windsors To Disembark At Bermuda

WASHINGTON, Aug 3.

According to information reaching diplomatic circles here the Duke and Duchess of Windsor are disembarking at Bermuda and definitely not coming to the United States.

It is presumed they will proceed to Nassau by air or sea.—Reuter.

Aliens Arrested In Panama Canal Zone

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.

The War Department stated that persons detained in the Panama Canal Zone were aliens, not foreign agents, as announced by Mr. Stimson.—Reuter.

Freedom News Service For Free Frenchmen

LONDON, August 3.

Under the name "Agence Lef" (standing for Liberte Egalite Fraternite) the London office of Havas Agency has formed itself into a new French News Agency which will disseminate news concering free Frenchmen in Britain and throughout the world who are not under the Nazi yoke and will interpret their view of international events.—Reuter.

FOR TURKISH RELIEF

NEW DELHI, Aug. 1.

The Indian Red Cross Society has remitted a further sum of Rs. 5,000 to the Turkish Red Crescent for Relief work in the areas that have suffered in the recent earthquakes. This brings the total of contributions to Rs. 3,60,003 sent to Turkey till the end of July.—A.P.

'Total Defence' Against 'Total War'

Britain Ready With New Weapons To Counter Nazi Shock Tactics

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Reuter's Special Correspondent at the Headquarters of the Northern Command says: Armed industrial workers of the north, enrolled in the Home Guard, and training side by side with the regular army, are ready to give Britain's answer to Hitler's "Last Appeal to Reason" of which southern England was given a leaflet reminder to-day.

Miners, munition workers and dockside employees who flocked in thousands to join the Home Guard in answer to the first appeal are now after ten weeks' rehearsing "battle orders" with the regular army.

All forces are training to defeat German invasion by air as well as by sea and great ingenuity is being shown in the conception and forging of new weapons with which to counter German shock tactics.

A senior staff officer was the first to testify to this answer during a thousand-mile tour of the defences from the Wash to the Tyne which I have just completed.

"Each of the Home Guard battalions (of a certain country) is affiliated to a regular army unit. If necessity arises we will join the soldiers in the battle of Britain."

The Home Guard, however, will not be required to manoeuvre with other forces. Their role in case of invasion will be defence of their own homes, villages and towns.

In the regular army divisions mobility is being aimed at above all else. Civilian buses have been commandeered for speedy transport of troops. I have watched fulldress rehearsal of the means of repelling an attempt by parachute troops to capture one of the dozens of aerodromes with which this part of England is dotted.

At a coastal resort the army tried out a plan for meeting landing in one of the Bays. Defences have been prepared to meet attack anywhere along that stretch of cliff line from the rear. Secret defence positions were being built up hard'y without alteration to the outlines of the innocent looking landscape.

General Sir Ronald Dam, Commander-in-Chief, Northern Command, is confident that the people of the north will face any German shock and like it.

DEFENCES STRENGTHENED

Ground defences in eastern command have been tremendously strengthened in the past few weeks, says a correspondent who visited this vital sector. The Home Guard there is playing an important part in the defence of inland waterways. They are providing a ceaseless patrol which makes it possible for the main defence unit—mixed naval and military force commanded by a naval officer—to become a hundred per cent striking force ready to throw its whole weight against the enemy wherever they may appear.

A demonstration revealed that this force can embark in thirty seconds and their small boats, each a complete fighting unit, head for the scene of action at thirty knots. The Home Guards are the scouts for this force.

GERMANS BOMB TRINITY HOUSE

Action Goes Beyond Scope Of Belligerent Operations

LONDON, August 2.

Diving to a hundred feet three Nazi planes last week attacked with bombs and guns the Trinity House tender "Alert" while it was 'en route' to a light ship.

Some of the crew of 39 and relief of lighthouse men numbering 30 were wounded as the boat was twice raked with gunfire. All the bombs missed

It is emphasised in London tonight that these lightshipmen work under the direction of Trinity House, an organisation recognised many years ago as outside the scope of belligerent operations.

As a large Trinity House ensign was plainly visible on the "Alert" and the words "Lighthouse Service" were painted on the sides of the hull in two-foot letters, there was no question of German airmen being unaware of the identity of the vessel.—Reuter

FIRST PARTY OF BRITISH AIRMEN ARRIVE IN CANADA.

TORONTO, August 3.

The first party of British airmen numbering 22 arrived in Canada for training under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan.

NOCTURNAL AIR RAIDS ON BRITAIN

LONDON, August 3.

The Air Ministry and the Ministry of Home Security announce that there was some enemy air activity during the night. Bombs were dropped in North-East Scotland, the Midlands, South-east England and the Bristol Channel Area.

No substantial damage is reported except from a town in the Bristol Channel area where some bombs fell in a residential district, damaging a church, a school and other buildings and causing a few minor casualties.—Reuter.

U. S. SUPPORT TO ALLIED CAUSE

Knudsen To Take Charge Of Plane Supply

The important announcement recently broadcast by Lord Beaverbrook that America had agreed to supply 3,000 aeroplanes monthly to Great Britain, is a signal proof of the practical support given to the Allied cause by the greatest democracy in the world.

This statement has now been confirmed by Mr. William S. Knudsen, President of General Motors, whose services have been lent to the United States Government as Chief Production Expert of the National Defence Commission.

Mr. Knudsen will be responsible for the construction and operation of the 38 new factories required for manufacturing the enormous output of 3,000 aeroplanes monthly.

Mr. Knudsen, the most outstanding figure in the motor industry of America to-day, is highly qualified to take charge of these new operations. His vast experience as President of General Motors, operating over a hundred plants all over the world, will be of the greatest value in producing the most modern type fighting machines in the shortest possible time.

Mr. Knudsen is reputed for using an entirely new production technique that gets the maximum results out of men, material and money. An example of his genius for production is shown by the fact that General Motors for years have been building, on an average, 2 million cars and trucks a year.

General Motors plants throughout the world, including their great plant and body-building facilities in India, are supporting the Allied cause by supplying all types of army vehicles for the defence forces.

300 Planes From U. S. A. Per Month

NEW YORK, August 3.

The British Purchasing Commission intimated to-day that deliveries of United States planes to Britain are now approximately 300 a month compared with the 200 a month last April.

The Commission indicated that British war purchases in the United States now exceeded the 2,000 million dollars mark.

ROOSEVELT FOR 'TOTAL DEFENCE'

Unpreparedness As In Last War Not To Be Repeated

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.

Replying to a question at his press conference to-day in regard to a report that he was "not so hot about conscription", President Roosevelt declared that he was distinctly in favour of the Selective Service Training Bill" which he considered "essential to an adequate national defence."

President Roosevelt declared that the lessons of the present war showed that defence meant total defence. The United States had learned from the present war that nations without trained manpower were in a bad way.

In 1917 the United States built up an army of four million men but the troops did not go into action until thirteen and a half months later. Meanwhile no shot was fired against the United States over here but that was just sheer luck.

It would never happen again in the United States' history. The United States must have trained army beforehand, consisting of fighting men, supply men, mechanics and factory workers because by training men in advance the nation saved human lives.

Shortly after President Roosevelt's statement the Senate Military Affairs Committee decided by six votes to four against the suggestion to limit conscription to one million men—Reuter.

SUGGESTION TO LIMIT CONSCRIPTION VOTED DOWN.

NEW KORK, August 2.

The Senate Military Affairs Committee decided by six votes to four against the suggestion to limit conscription to one million men.—Reuter.

Wardha Will Decide Next Step

MAULANA AZAD NOT HOPEFUL OF SETTLEMENT

Mahatma Will Lead Non-Violent Struggle For Independence

(From Our Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Aug. 3.

Maulana Azad did not feel optimistic that Government, would accept the Delhi resolution readily. He said: "The stalemate cannot continue long. The next meeting of the Working Committee will consider the alternate step."

The Working Committee will be meeting in Wardha in the first week of September.

The Maulana said that Gandhiji was the Congress for the last 20 years. "His resignation from the leadership of the Congress does not mean that the Congress will be an inactive institution doing nothing for the atainment of India's goal". He, however, felt sure that Gandhiji's support would be available to the Congress if it launches a non-violent struggle for achieving the goal. "Really speaking his non-support arises only on the acceptance of the Delhi resolution by Government."

The Maulana categorically denied that there was difference between Gandhiji and the Working Committee on the policy for achieving independence. He further said that he had talks with Gandhiji for over three hours. The recent statement of the Secretary of State for India that the situation was not serious, Gandhiji was writing in the "Harijan" to-day that the Secretary of State was misinformed about the Indian situation and that his articles had been misconstrued. The situation about this was serious and worsening every day.

The Maulana passed through Nagpur 'en route' to Calcutta. He did not attach significance to Pandit Jawaharlal's neutrality because Panditji who was busy counting the votes probably forgot to vote or did not like to add a vote to the huge majority. No further resignation from the Working Committee is expected.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD ADDRESSING THE BOMBAY CONGRESS WORKERS AND SATYAGRAHIS IN JINNAH HALL.

AZAD LEAVES FOR CALCUTTA

Says Mahatma's Advice Will Always Be Available

WARDHAGANJ, August 3.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, had a two-hour interview with Mahatma Gandhi yesterday evening.

Interviewed prior to his departure for Calcutta, Maulana Sahib said: "I acquainted Mahatma Gandhi with what transpired at the recent meetings of the Working Committee and the A.I.C.C. at Poona" and added "Mahatma Gandhi's advice will always be available to us."

The Congress President stated that the next meeting of the Working Committee would be held at Wardha either by the end of August or early in September.

Enquiries made show that Dr. Rajendra Prasad is progressing satisfactorily.—A. P.

MADRAS GIFT TO WAR FUND

MADRAS, July 31.

The Honorary Treasurer of the Madras Governor's War Fund has cabled another sum of Rs. 1,00,000 to the Air Ministry in London towards the cost of bombers or fighters for the Madras squadron. The remittances so far made amount to Rs. 4,50,000. —United Press.

KUSTORE COLLIERY STRIKE ENDS

JHARIA, Aug. 3.

The three-month-old strike by the workers of the Kustore Colliery terminated yesterday evening, as a result of an agreement arrived at between the colliery authorities (Ranigunje Colliery Association) and labour leaders in the presence of Mr. R. E. Russel, Adviser to His Excellency the Governor of Bihar.—A.P.

Baroda Dewan At Rajkot

RAJKOT, August 3.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, Dewan of Baroda, arrived here this morning from Baroda. He was closeted with the Resident when the scheme of transference of smaller states and talukas under Baroda State is reported to have been discussed. Mr. J. S. H. Shattock, Special Officer, was also present.

Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar later left for Baroda by mail.—A. P.

following memorandum to the Secretary, Revenue Department, the Government of Bombay regarding Sales Tax on Motor Spirit in the course of which he says: "With the recent notification regarding the Government policy towards Prohibition, the members of this association feel that the necessity for Sales Tax on motor spirit no longer existed and they, therefore, request the Government of Bombay to repeal the said Sales Tax on motor spirit.

SIND BY-ELECTION POSTPONED

KARACHI, August 3.

The Sind Government, it is understood, is considering the question of postponing the Rohri by-election to the Sind Assembly necessitated by the murder of Mr. H. S. Pamnani, till some time after the expiry of the orders under Section 144 prohibiting public meetings and assembly of more than five persons in the District.

The orders were promulgated recently in view of the disturbed communal situation in the Sukkur District and the murder of Mr. Pamnani.—United Press.

STATUS OF MUSLIM LEAGUE

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

"The Muslim League was slumbering for a long time, but during the last four years it has attained a position equal to that of the Congress," observed Mr. A. R. Siddiqui, Mayor of Calcutta, addressing a public meeting at the "Big Mosque," Triplicane, this evening under the auspices of Madras Presidency Muslim League.

Mr. Siddiqui referred to the statement issued by him against the celebration of Deliverance Day, which had displeased some people in certain quarters. He felt that the celebration would lower the prestige of the League. It was certainly no act of indiscipline on his part.

He said the one organisation that represented truly the millions of Muslims of India and that would give them the right lead was the Muslim League.—A. P.

Train Service Dislocated On N. W. Railway

LAHORE, August 3.

Due to heavy rains, the railway line has been breached at several places between Bhogpur, Sirwal and Mukerian on the North-Western Railway. The pier of a bridge was also washed away. Train service between these stations has been suspended.

The Divisional Railway Officer states that transhipment is not possible. No. 203 Up Mixed is held up, and the duration of the block is uncertain. It is probable, the officer adds, that the traffic will be delayed for 24 hours.—United Press.

Goswami Has Not Resigned

CALCUTTA, August 3.

The Associated Press is informed by Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, Leader of the Congress party in the Bengal Assembly, that there is no foundation for the rumour that Mr. Tulsi Charan Goswami, a prominent member of his party, has resigned from the Assembly. —A. P.

Government Broadcasts For Baluchistan

QUETTA, August 2.

It is understood that the Government of India have sanctioned the purchase of twelve radio sets for this province in connection with the dissemination of correct war news throughout Baluchistan. These sets will be installed at important rural centres and towns.—A. P.

WHEN CROWDS LEAD—
YOU REACH THE PATHE!

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

WOMAN

Starring:

SURENDRA, SARDAR AKHTAR & YAKUB.

Director: MEHBOOB

13th WEEK

AT

PATHE

3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

(Matinee at 1 p. m. To-day)

Matinee Show at 1 p. m. on Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays.

OLD SOLDIERS VOLUNTEER

C.-in-C. Issues Communique Giving Instructions

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

A press note says: His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has been deeply impressed by the numerous offers of personal services particularly from old soldiers, which are constantly being made through Unit Commanders and other channels.

Many of these volunteers have offered their services free and every effort is being made to find suitable opportunities for using the services of suitable individuals.

For the guidance of these public spirited persons it should be noted that all applications for military service are dealt with by the appropriate authorities, that is to say, for commissions, by District Headquarters, for enrolment in the Indian Army, by recruiting officers, or in the case of individuals with technical qualifications and those desirous as serving as clerks, by Technical Recruiting Officers.

Individuals whose services do not seem likely to be required by the army or who offer themselves in some civil capacity, are referred to the civil authority of their district for enrolment in the civic guards or possible employment in some other capacity.—A. P.

Mr. Banamali Das Arrested

CUTTACK, August 3.

Mr. Banamali Das formerly Secretary of the Nilgiri State Prajamandal, was arrested here by the local police to-day under Rules 38 and 39 of the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. Das is already under trial by a Special Tribunal appointed by the Nilgiri State, being arrested under the same rules.—United Press.

Plea For Repeal Of Sales Tax On Petrol

The Hon. Secretary, the Bombay Motor Merchants' Association, has addressed the

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu : Shravan Sud 1, 1996
Muslim : Jamadi-ul-Akhar 29, 1359
Parsi : Aspandarmad 4, 1309
Hightide : 00-00; 00-00
Lowtide : 5-44; 18-34
Sunrise : 6h. 16m.
Sunset : 7h. 12m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION
Private code messages to and from Bahrein and Trucial Coast are now admitted, except to and from Sharjah.

BAHA'I ASSEMBLY
A public meeting will be held at the Baha'i Hall, Bori Bunder, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 7-30 p.m.

KARNATAKEE'S MEETING
The public meeting of all Karnatakies will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. in the premises of Mogaveera Free Night School, 145, Mody Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PEONS' UNION
The first meeting of the Managing Committee of the above Union will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10 a.m. (S.T.) at Neptune Building, Hornby Road.

BHATIA STREE MANDAL
Under the auspices of Bhatiya Stree Mandal the "Divasa" festival will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sunderbai Hansraj Pragji Hall when a variety programme shall be gone through.

DESHASTH BRAHMAN SANGH
The annual general meeting of the Deshasth Rigwedi Brahman Sangh will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of Mr. Nanasaheb Kale, Bhagirathi Niwas, Zawaba's Wadi, Thakurdwar.

MYSORE ASSOCIATION
Professor T. Krishnama Charya and party of Mysore, who are now in Bombay, are giving a performance of their famous Yogic Feats at the Mysore Association premises to-day (Sunday) at 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"Building of Character" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at the above Lodge, Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15. The lecture will be followed by Questions and Answers.

SUNNI BOHRAS' GATHERING
There will be a gathering of Sunni Bohras at Muzaffarabad Hall at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday) to do honour to Jenab Ismail Shheban Vora and others for his educational and other services to the community. Mr. M. M. Killedar, M.L.A. will take the chair.

BOMBAY HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
The 5th anniversary of the death of the late Dr. V. M. Kulkarni, Founder of the Association and its institutions will be celebrated at 311, Tardeo Road, Nana's Chowk, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday). Mrs. N. C. Vakil will speak on the life of Dr. Kulkarni and the Homoeopathy. Rao Bahadur S. S. Talmaki will preside.

ELOCUTION COMPETITION
The 16th annual Elocution Competition of the Namdeo Samajik Saunstha will take place under the presidentship of Mr. J. G. Mahadik, at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday) in the hall of Narli Bankar Shimpi Mandali, at Northbrook Street. Students can register their names for this competition till the time of the meeting.

HANDICRAFT EXHIBITION
An exhibition of the Scout-craft by the Scouts of the Jamboree Scout Home, Worli, will be opened at the hands of Mr. B. Venkatappaiah, M.A., I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Department, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Sunday) at the hall of the Home in D. D. Chawl No. 33.

LECTURE ON SPIRITUALISM
A lecture on Spiritualism and Peace of Mind will be delivered by Baba Somnathji on the occasion of the celebration of the 80th birthday anniversary of Sant Satguru Shree Sawan Singhji Maharaj of Beas (Punjab) at Worli Naka, Diamond Mansion, Worli, between 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

THREE ARTS DANCE
3 Arts Tea Dance will be held at the Modern School of Dancing, Rampart House, Rampart Row to-day (Sunday) at 5-15 p.m. Champa and Mogra and Sharada (first appearance) will render Indian Nautch and singing. European music, Piano and Violin and songs.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE
The final match of the Bengal Club Cup League will take place to-day (Sunday) at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground at 5-40 p.m. (S.T.) Mr G. C Laughton, Agent and General Manager, B.B. and C.I. Railway, will preside and Mrs. Laughton will distribute the prizes.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"If I Had My Way" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Devil's Brother" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Saps At Sea" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"For Freedom" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Anuradha" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
ROXY—"Saubhagya" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapandav" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bahurani" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Andhi" Daily at 4-45, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.

Keeping Prohibition Issue Alive

Meeting Of Non-Official Board Elects Office Bearers: Dr. Gilder Appointed President

That the issue of Prohibition should be kept alive at any cost, and the firm determination of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to strive its utmost to keep the cinders of its cherished reform burning in spite of the unenthusiastic attitude of the present Government was made amply manifest in the resolutions adopted at the first meeting of the non-official Prohibition Board held to-day at Congress House.

Dr. M. D. D. Gilder, ex-Minister of Excise who was in charge of Prohibition during the Congress regime, and ex-President of the official Prohibition Board, was unanimously elected President of the newly constituted non-official Board.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Kher, former Fremier of Bombay Province over this evening's meeting explained the circumstances which compelled the B.P.C.C. to organise the new Board, independent of the present Government whose lukewarm policy towards Prohibition was so glaringly obvious.

MR. KHER ON BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION

Mr. Kher made a mention of the various benefits which Prohibition had brought to the people of Bombay and Ahmedabad and emphatically stressed the necessity to keep the issue of Prohibition alive.

He was confident that Prohibition would be definitely re-introduced when the people had a voice in the Government of the Province.

The ex-Premier pointed out that the non-official body would have naturally to function under a restricted scope and its capacity would be consequently of a limited nature on account of the several handicaps it would have to encounter. Nevertheless, it was imperative, that every effort should be made to mobilise public opinion on the issue.

OFFICE-BEARERS

Dr. Gilder was then elected Chairman and among the other office-bearers appointed were Dr. Anklesaria as one of the two Secretaries and Mr. Bhavanji Arjun Khimjee, as the Treasurer of the Board.

Mr. Dongre, the ex-G.O.C. of the Official Prohibition Guards, was provisionally appointed the G. O. C. of Congress Prohibition Volunteers.

It was proposed that the Prohibition Guards, who had resigned their posts, should be enlisted as Volunteers to do work under the aegis and direction of the new Board.

RALLY ON WEDNESDAY

Mr. Dongre has been instructed to hold a rally of all the ex-Divisional Officers of the old Guard at the Congress House compound on Wednesday.

These officers will be directed to hold separate rallies of Volunteers in their respective wards.

The Central Office of the new Board will be lodged in the Congress House and the Ward Committees of the Board will be housed in the various District Congress Committee offices.

RAISING OF FUNDS

The meeting also resolved that funds should be raised to carry on the activities of the Board. Mr. K. M. Munshi ex-Home Minister, has been requested to prepare a scheme which will be submitted for consideration at the next meeting of the Board which is fixed for August 6.

QUESTION OF CO-OPTION

The question of co-option of more members from other parties who have shown and expressed sympathy with the objects of the Board, also received the attention of the meeting. The decision in this connection has been deferred until the next meeting.

BENGAL CLUB CUP LEAGUE

Final Match To-day

The final match in the Bengal Club Cup League between W. I. A. A. Staff, holders, and Bombay Muslims, will be played at the St. Xavier's College ground Parel, to-day (Sunday), at 5-40 p.m.

At the conclusion of the match, Mr. G. C. Laughton, Agent and General Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, will preside and Mrs. Laughton will distribute the trophies and prizes.

N. B.—The gate-charges in all sections have been doubled for the day.

DAS CUP TOURNAMENT BEGINS ON AUGUST 17.

The Das Cup Tournament, which is open to Junior teams only, will begin at the St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel, on Saturday, August 11. Entry fee is Rs. 7 per team and all clubs must be affiliated to the W. I. A. A. Ltd. Entries will close on Sunday, August 11 and draw will take place the same evening. Further informations from Hon. Secretary, Indian Football League, Srikrishna Nivas, Hospital Avenue, Parel.

Tributes To Late Sir Temulji

The following resolution was passed at the condolence meeting held in memory of the late Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., on the 1st inst. :—

"This meeting of the staff and students of the Grant Medical College and J. J. Group of Hospitals has learnt with deep pain of the sad demise of Sir Temulji B. Nariman, Kt., which took place at his residence early in the morning. He was the oldest and most distinguished member of the Medical profession in India, and the noblest son of this Alma Mater. The loss to this institution is irreparable. He was a great friend of us all. In this hour of sorrow, we offer our heartfelt and sincerest condolences to Lady Nariman and other members of the family of the deceased."

MARATHA STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION
The annual general meeting of the Maratha Students' Association, Bombay, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Bombay Education League's High School, Thakurdwar, Bombay.

SOCIALIST PARTY MEETING
A meeting of the members of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. at the office of the Party (Mantri House, opp. Opera House). Mr. Yusuf Meherally, General Secretary, All-India Socialist Party, will address the members on "The Crisis in Indian Politics."

FOR GREATER ENERGY AND INCREASED VITALITY

KEEPS THE FAMILY FIT

PANYON

DELICIOUS FOOD DRINK

Composed of

MALT—MILK—COCOA—LECITHIN

PANYON contains no egg, added sugar, starch or artificial flavouring

BENGAL CHEMICAL
CALCUTTA :: BOMBAY.

Agents:
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY,
Princess Street, BOMBAY 2.

UNITY BOARD MEETS

Preliminary Discussion On Fundamental Rights Of Muslims

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3.

The first meeting of the Unity Board constituted by the All-India Azad Muslim Conference commenced to-day to have a preliminary discussion on the fundamental rights of Muslims in India. In the absence of Khan Bahadur Allahbux, President, who is expected here this evening, Mufti Kifayatullah presided.

Among others, Mr. M. Y. Nurie, ex-Minister of Bombay, Mr. Fakhir-ud-Din, ex-Minister, Assam, Mr. Hafiz Ibrahim, ex-Minister of U.P., Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, M.L.A. (Bombay), Mr. Mahomed Jan, North-West Frontier Province, Maulana Ahmed Said, Secretary of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema, Dr. Shaukatulla Ansari, and Dr. Ashraf attended.

Mr. Asaf Ali attended the meeting by special invitation.—United Press.

Definition Of Rights Of Minorities Under Review

NEW DELHI, Aug. 3.

The Board of the Independent Muslims (Azad) Conference met this evening under the Presidency of Maulana Kifayatulla in the absence of Khan Bahadur Allahbux, President, who has not yet arrived in Delhi. The deliberations lasted over three hours. The board then adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning at 8 a.m. when the President, Khan Bahadur Allahbux, is expected to arrive.

It is understood that to-day's sitting was devoted to a consideration of the questionnaire defining the rights of minorities.

Among those who are now in Delhi are Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Dr. Ashraff, Mr. Mohammed Jan, Mr. Hafiz Mohammed Ibrahim, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, Maulana Haifazul Rahman, Maulana Mohammed Sajadat. Mr. Asaf Ali and Dr. Shaukat Ansari also took part in the informal talks.

SITUATION IN PROVINCES CONSIDERED

It appears that the members of the Board of the Independent Muslims Conference who had informal talks this morning took stock of the position in different provinces. Members are understood to have given an idea of how the programme and policy of the conference was gaining in popularity in their respective provinces. This was followed by discussion on the steps to be taken hereafter to further popularise the programme of the Conference.—A P.

M.P.C.C. TO CONCENTRATE ON ENROLMENT

POONA, July 31.

The Executive Committee of the M. P. C. C. met yesterday and to-day and has passed three resolutions, one requesting Congress workers to concentrate on enrolment of Congress members during the next month, the second, deciding to give publicity to the resolution of the Working Committee regarding War Loans and funds and the third, requesting the District Congress Committees to hold "Satyagraha" Sammelans in various Taluquas during the next month.

The Committee accepted the resignations of Messrs. Shanker Rao Deo and Shanker Rao More from the Control Board.

MOSCOW PREPARES, BUT MARKS TIME

Final Decision To Depend On Nazi Moves Against Britain: Turkish View Of Molotov's Speech: Door Open For Improved Anglo-Soviet Relations

ANKARA, August 3.

Stalin's final decisions about Russia's future policy will be influenced largely by the result of Herr Hitler's moves against Britain in the next few weeks, according to many political observers here.

M. Molotov's speech is regarded by these observers as an indication that the Soviet at present is marking time while increasing their own defensive preparations under cover of co-operation with Germany. M. Stalin and M. Molotov, it is considered, see the necessity of preparing Russia to safeguard her own interests whether Herr Hitler's attack against England succeeds, collapses or fails to materialise.

The impression is growing in Turkey that M. Molotov's speech leaves the door wide open for further improvement in Anglo-Soviet relations if it is desired.

Two further points emphasised by commentators are, first that the lipservice paid by M. Molotov to the Agreement with Germany does not affect in the slightest the essential fact that Russia cannot afford to allow Germany to progress eastwards. Secondly, M. Molotov's unexpectedly cordial reference to Italy may well be the first public indication of Soviet's intention of supporting Italy in acting as counterpoise to German aspirations in the Balkans.

In any case it appears that the next move in the poker game which the Axis Powers are now playing among themselves is for Germany to try to justify the boast that she is on the point of winning the war.—Reuter.

Turkish Reaction To Molotov's Speech

ANKARA, August 3.

While M. Molotov's speech is regarded in political circles in Turkey as careful statesmanlike declaration of policy, which does not in the least change Soviet-Turkish relations, great irritation has been caused by the discovery that the German version of the speech made by M. Molotov says that the documents published by Germans "threw disagreeable light on the activity of certain Turkish personalities' instead of "certain aspects of activity developed in Turkkey" as in the official Tass version.

This is regarded here as a fresh German effort to cast aspersions on certain Turkish statesmen against whom they have consistently intrigued, especially M. Sarajoglu.—Reuter.

Appeal To Observe Anti-Communal Award Day

Malaviya And Aney Support Bengal Proposal

BENARES, July 31.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. M. S. Aney have issued the following joint statement:—"The evils of Communal Award, particularly of separate communal electorate are much more widely recognised now than before. Those evils have reached culmination in the claim of the Muslim League that the Muslims of India constitute a nation separate from all other Indians and its proposal to carve out a state within India in the name of Pakistan.

"Owing mainly to this, the relations between Hindus and Muslims are much more strained now than they were at any time before. The award has done a grievous wrong particularly to the Hindus of Bengal and also to the Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab. Whatever be the form of the constitution which will be framed for India of the future, the system of popular election is likely to continue and those of us, who are opposed to the Communal Award and separate electorate are justified in demonstrating the fact that their opposition to them remained unabated.

"They are justified in reaffirming that separate communal electorate weighted in excess of proportion of population, provision of the statutory majority and representation of aliens are inconsistent with National Responsible Government and that the said Government be based on a common electoral roll and uniform franchise.

"We, therefore, approve the proposal of Bengal friends that the 17th August should be observed as "Anti-Communal Award Day", to emphasize the fact that the opposition to separate electorate and other evils implied in the Communal Award is not less but stronger than before and that we should oppose its retention in the future constitution.

"We strongly hope that when a new constitution is framed for India, the evils of Communal Award and separate electorate will be eliminated".—A P.

HUGE EMBEZZLEMENT IN KARACHI CIVIC ACCOUNTS

KARACHI, August 3.

An embezzlement involving nearly Rs. 60,000 is stated to have been committed in the Accounts Department of the Karachi Municipal Corporation by a clerk of the Department.

This was revealed by the Chief Officer last night at the Corporation meeting which decided to hand over investigation to the C.I.D.—A. P.

A Committee was also formed to frame the rules regarding the procedure to be followed by the Control Board.—A. P.

SIR B. N. RAU TO PRESIDE OVER INQUIRY

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 3.

It is understoood that Sir B. N. Rau of Calcutta High Court has been appointed by the Government of India to preside over the Court of Enquiry to consideer the question of dearness allowance to railway employees.

The Court will consist of two other members, one non-official, probably Sir Shafaat Ahmed, and another an official who will be the secretary.

The introduction of uniform dress, a national anthem and compulsory scouting for students is under active consideration of Sind Government.

ANOTHER FRENCH COLONY TO SUPPORT BRITAIN

SYDNEY, August 3.

The French Colony of New Caledonia has pledged itself to support Britain in the continuance of the war, according to a despatch from the capital Noumea, to the "Sydney Telegraph."—Reuter.

Muslims Must Help Britain, Says Prince Aly Khan

JERUSALEM, Aug. 3.

An appeal to Muslims to "help Britain with all their united energy" is made by Prince Aly Khan.

The Prince says, "To-day religious freedom has received what appears to be the death sentence in those countries that have fallen under totalitarian influences.

Speaking as a Mahommedan I feel that whatever differences you may have had with British democracy, that is not one of them. Religious freedom and all that it implies exists untrammelled in all Mohammedan countries where there is British influence."—Reuter.

Awards For 'Outstanding Bravery'

LONDON, August 2.

The rescue of wounded men from a warship's bomb room filled with fumes and smoke as a result of an explosion at the risk of further explosions, which might have blown them to pieces has earned awards announced in the "London Gazette" of Officiership of the Order of British Empire to Lieut.-Commander Viscount Mandeville and Medal of the Order to Sub-Lieutenant Alexander Mitchell Hodge.

Mandeville, although injured, showed "outstanding courage and enterprise" in searching for the wounded.

Hodge rescued several badly injured men, one of whom was crushed under two very heavy bombs, which could not be moved single handed

Hodge obtained help and dragged a wounded man clear and sent him up.

Hodge did not go on to the deck until he satisfied himself that nobody was left alive below.

Medal of the British Empire Order is also awarded to Marine James Munro Hall, who swam through water covered with burning oil to blazing ship loaded with petrol enabling a chain to be fastened to the stem of the ship which was towed clear of the jetty, which was already catching fire.

There were oil tanks and large stock of petrol nearby.—Reuter.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN COTTON NEGOTIATIONS GOING ON WELL.

CAIRO, August 3.

In a statement to the press on the disposal of this year's cotton crop the Prime Minister, Hassan Sabry Pasha, said that negotiations for the purchase of the new crop by the British Government were proceeding in a sincere spirit of collaboration despite technical difficulties which might prevent a transaction covering the whole crop, but he was optimistic as he felt that there was a sincere mutual desire to reach a solution of the problem.—Reu-

U. T. C. EXPANSION PLANS

LUCKNOW, August 3.

The need for giving military training to University students has been recognised by the Lucknow University.

A meeting of the Executive Council of the Lucknow University has appointed a committee to examine the question of 50 per cent. increase in the U.T.C. as suggested by Government.—A. P.

Small Investors' Quota To War Funds

Substantial Subscriptions To Defence Loans

Hardoi's Contribution To War Fund

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 3.

Contributions from Hardoi District to His Excellency the Governor's War Purposes Fund amount to Rs. 21,254-4-6 up-to-date, of which Thakur Chandra Shekhar Singh of Kukri and the Lakshmi Sugar Mills have contributed Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 1,000 respectively.

Promises of annual donations of over Rs. 6,000 have also been received.—A.P.

Grants To War Industries

LUCKNOW, Aug. 3.

The decision of the U. P. Government to give preference to industries likely to produce articles required for war purposes in making grants has been announced to-day.—A.P.

Travancore And War Supplies

TRIVANDRUM, Aug. 3.

The Vice-President of the Indian War Supplies Board, Mr. H. Dow, who arrived in Trivandrum last evening had a long conference to-day with the Dewan of Travancore, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, with regard to various war supplies including timber, coir, copra and other cocoanut products and utilisation of the industries and manufactures of the State in connection with war.

The Dewan gave a lunch in honour of Mr. Dow at which the Resident for Madras States Lt. Col. G. P. Murphy was also present.—A.P.

Trailer Fire Fighting Pumps

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

Trailer fire fighting pump sets are now being assembled in India. Trials on behalf of the Government of India will shortly be made on one of these sets, it is learnt.—A.P.

Lahore Labour Leader Arrested

LAHORE, Aug. 3.

Mr. J. N. Tikkoo, President of the Lahore Electric Supply Workers' Union, was arrested to-day under the Defence of India Act.—A.P.

Jubbulpore To Train Mechanics

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 2.

The question of raising Civic Guards is engaging the attention of the District authorities of Jubbulpore who are awaiting instructions from the Provincial Government in this connection.

It is reliably understood that arrangements have been made in the School of Artificers at Jubbulpore to train 1,800 mechanics and armoured vehicles drivers at a time. Over 1,000 apprentices are already under training in the school since its inception in September last. The course is from six months to one year.

It is further learnt that a scheme has been drawn to impart advance training to skilled supervisors in the school. In the meantime, a number of barracks have been constructed in the Cantonment Area to accommodate officers and recruits.—A.P.

Sitamau's Response

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

The Publicity Officer, Sitamau, wires:

"The Sitamau State War Committee met yesterday under the presidentship of the Heir Apparent. The reports of the Sub-Committees appointed to raise subscriptions from the public for war purposes were duly received. A sum of about Rs. 14,000 has been collected, out of which Rs. 10,000 will be invested in War Bonds, the rest going to the War Purposes Fund.

At the Committee it was also announced that the Durbar had ordered that War Bonds for Rs 10,000 would be purchased on behalf of the State out of which half should be Interest Free."—A.P.

Nagpur U. T. C. Establishment

NAGPUR, Aug. 3.

The 10th (Nagpur) Battalion University Training Corps will have its establishments increased by fifty per cent. according to a C. P. Government Press Note.

This increase, adds the Note, is sanctioned on the distinct understanding that the unit will carry out its training without any increase in its present authorised instructional staff and without issue of additional arms and equipment.—A.P.

Madras Local Boards' War Duty

MADRAS, August 3.

The Madras Government have commended to the District Boards and Municipal Councils the Government of India three per cent. Defence Bonds 1946 and Defence Saving Certificate for the investment of their funds. To enable them to do so. The Government have included these forms of securities also in the category of permissible investments.—A. P.

War Effort At Rohtak

ROHTAK, August 3.

Donations to the war fund amounting to about Rs. 1,10,000 and subscriptions to the Defence Loan of about ten lakhs were announced at a public meeting held under the presidentship of Mr. J. W. Hearn, Commissioner.

It is estimated that over ten thousand people attended the meeting. The appeal for funds has evoked warm public support.—A. P.

Landholders' Support

GAYA, August 3.

"Sympathetic co-operation to the British Government in their just and righteous defence of democracy" was extended by the landholders of Gaya District at a conference held here on Thursday. The Maharajadhiraja of Darbhanga, the president-elect, who was unavoidably absent, sent a message of sympathy and goodwill.—A. P.

For Red Cross Work

PATNA, August 2.

Following the appeal issued by His Excellency the Governor of Bihar along with eighteen others on behalf of the Bihar Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association for funds to support the Red Cross work for the sick and the wounded among the troops serving in India and overseas. a sum of Rs. 79,950-10 has been collected so far, according to the Secretary of the Bihar Joint War Fund.—A. P.

Appeal For Recruits

CAWNPORE, August 3.

An appeal for recruits and active support for the local Auxiliary Force was made by Mr. Robert Menzies at a meeting of Europeans held under the auspices of the European Association yesterday. Mr. H. W. A. Wilkinson presided.—A. P.

Safety Of Indian Seas

SIMLA, August 3.

The safety of Indian Seas and the success of the British and Indian Navy in keeping the trade routes clear, it is pointed out, are borne out by the number of ships entering and clearing Indian ports.

In June 1940 alone 738 ships entered and left Indian ports as against 562 in June 1939. Of these 265 were arrivals and 473 were sailings. This total records an increase of 79 over that for October 1939 when 659 ships entered and cleared Indian ports.

In the first two weeks of July this year 340 entered and cleared Indian ports as against 281 in the corresponding period of last year. During this period there were 129 arrivals and 211 sailings.—A. P.

Indian Rubber Export Quota

SIMLA, August 2.

The permissible maximum net export of dry rubber from British India for the third and fourth-quarter, 1940 shall be 3,771,875 tons for each quarter.—A. P.

Czechs Exempted

SIMLA, August 2.

It is announced that the provisions of the Enemy Foreigners Order, 1939 shall not apply to or in relation to any foreigner who was a citizen of the former Republic of Czechoslovakia.—A. P.

Small Investor's Subscriptions

SIMLA, August 3.

Small investors have substantially subscribed to the Defence Loans, it is learnt.

Out of the total of Rs. 1,25,69,000 subscribed for Interest-Free Defence Bonds upto July 19, 1940 Rs. 56,952-8-0 were subscribed by 242 investors who applied for Rs. 500 and less.

Again Rs. 1,01,600 out of the total of Rs. 50,61,000 subscribed to the three per cent. Defence Bonds were contributed by 387 similar small investors.

The sale of Post Office Ten Year Defence Savings Certificates, which are mainly intended for the smaller investors, has amounted during the period to Rs. 33,19,000.—A. P.

Dress Regulations

SIMLA, August 2.

The Government of India have taken powers to prohibit or restrict wearing in public distinctive dress or emblem or dress resembling uniforms of military or civil forces if considered likely to prejudice the public safety or prosecution of war.—A. P.

Weather Report

POONA: August 3.

The following is the maximum and the minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at the various stations during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

STATIONS.	Temperatures. Maximum.	Minimum.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Total since June 1	Departure from normal.
Chittagong	77	75	3.3	45.1	+0.2
Calcutta	85	77	1.6	21.5	—4.1
Cuttack	82	77	0.1	40.7	+17.5
Patna	92	79	0.1	16.2	—5.1
Gorakhpur	94	79	0.9	13.7	—8.6
Benares	91	79	0.0	14.9	—2.6
Allahabad	91	80	T	8.6	.....
Cawnpore	92	81	0.0	7.2	—7.7
Lucknow	93	79	0.0	13.9	—3.1
Jhansi	90	77	0.0	13.8	—3.5
Agra	93	78	0.2	5.8	—6.7
Bareilly	93	79	0.0	25.9	+5.9
Dehra Dun	89	74	0.7	35.1	—2.6
Delhi	91	77	T	9.6	—1.8
Ambala	91	78	0.2	18.2	+6.2
Ludhiana	90	77	0.8	15.3	+3.9
Lahore	89	76	0.0	4.3	—3.4
Sialkot	86	75	0.1	13.1	+2.1
Rawalpindi	97	76	0.0	11.2	+0.6
Multan	104	85	0.0	1.9	—1.0
Srinagar	79	65	0.0	4.0	—0.1
Peshawar	100	78	0.0	1.3	—0.5
Fort Sandeman	98	75	0.0	3.0	—0.1
Quetta	93	66	0.0	0.5	.....
Rangoon	86	78	0.1	46.1	+4.8
Khandwa	83	75	0.3	23.5	+9.0
Jubbulpore	83	74	0.2	27.2	+0.1
Nagpur	88	72	1.5	43.3	+19.2
BOMBAY	82	78	0.2	53.5	+9.4
Ratnagiri	84	76	1.3	60.1	—4.6
Ahmednagar	83	71	T	11.7	+7.1
Poona	79	70	0.7	9.9	—2.3
Sholapur	90	73	T	5.5	—3.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	89	73	0.0	10.9	—0.5
Bangalore	78	66	0.1	6.9	—0.5
Mysore	79	68	0.0	8.5	+2.7
Calicut	77	74	1.1	76.1	+9.7
Madras	95	81	0.0	5.1	—1.1
Shillong	76	65	0.4	27.3	—4.5
Darjeeling	67	58	1.3	54.0	—8.8
Simla	65	60	0.4	25.0	—1.1
Pachmarhi	74	67	2.8	53.1	+16.9
Kodaikanal	61	53	T	11.2	+1.6
Colombo	83	75	0.1	12.7	—0.7
Jacobabad	106	84	0.0	0.1	—1.2
Hyderabad (Sd.)	100	81	0.0	1.6	—1.9
Jaipur	78	75	3.3	16.2	+4.9
Ajmer	...	72	3.1	14.3	+4.5
Deesa	93	78	0.0	11.0	—1.2
Rajkot	89	77	T	11.3	—4.6
Ahmedabad	89	77	T	10.0	—6.5
Bhopal	79	72	3.0	30.8	.....
Akola	84	75	0.5	24.2	+8.7
Amraoti	85	74	0.4	26.3	+10.2
Indore	77	72	0.7	26.9	+10.5
Marmagoa	83	74	2.0	60.5	—2.2
Mussoorie	70	59	1.0	51.3	+15.2
Mahableshwar	65	62	11.3	157.1	—5.9
Baroda	86	77	0.2	12.3	.....
Belgaum	76	68	0.5	31.0	+5.3
Murree	72	60	0.3	22.2	+5.2
Cherrapunji	75	64	1.6	160.8	—41.6
Bijapur	89	72	0.0	4.4	—1.4
Dalhousie	..	...	2.1	34.2	+3.1
Khandalla	...	...	4.6	124.2	.....
Mount Abu	73	64	0.0	15.2	—13.9
Ootacamund	59	53	0.1	15.7	—0.3
Jodhpur	85	77	0.1	5.9	+0.2

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.—A. P.

HEAVY FLOODS IN AKOLA

200 Houses Washed Away: Villages Suffer Heavily

A correspondent from Akola wires as follows:

"Havoc has been caused owing to heavy floods in the rivers Purna, Katepurna and Morna in Akola District.

In Akola proper about 200 houses have been swept away and villages have suffered heavily.

A large number of houses in Kurankher and Jawala have been swept away and Tankhera, Karka, Rahit, Mahan, Keliveli and many other villages have also suffered.

Full details of the damage are not yet available.

No loss of life is reported but great damage has been done to property.

Hundreds of people passed their time on trees.

In villages there is scarcity of food and clothing.

A Relief Committee has been appointed and collections for relief are being made."—A. P.

MONSOON STRONG ALL OVER INDIA

POONA, Aug. 3.

Monsoon has been strong in South Bengal, East Rajputana, West Central India and active in Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Punjab, Central Provinces, Berar, North Deccan, Konkan and Malabar. Local rain has fallen in North Bengal, Kashmir, West United Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore, North Madras Coast, while a few falls are reported in East United Provinces, West Rajputana, North West Frontier Provinces and South Deccan.

Locally heavy rain is likely in Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, Berar, Central India and East Gujarat within the next forty-eight hours.—A. P.

Indo-British Differences Must Be Bridged Over

Indian Chamber President's Plea: Walchand Congratulated On His Enterprise: Subedar Wants Liberal Defence Policy

THE VIEW THAT THE POLITICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN INDIA AND GREAT BRITAIN WERE NOT SO ACUTE AS COULD NOT BE BRIDGED OVER IF THE REQUIRED PATIENCE, DESIRE TO SEE EACH OTHER'S VIEWPOINT, AND, ABOVE ALL, A FAR-SIGHTED DESIRE TO SAFEGUARD THE INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY WERE THERE, WAS EXPRESSED BY MR. CHUNILAL B. MEHTA, PRESIDING OVER THE SECOND QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER, ON SATURDAY.

MR M. C. GHIA, VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER, CONGRATULATED MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND FOR CONCERNING HIMSELF WITH THE TASK OF STARTING OF THE MOTOR, SHIP-BUILDING AND AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIES, WHICH WOULD OPEN A NEW AND GLORIOUS CHAPTER IN INDIA'S FIGHT FOR REAL SWARAJ.

MR. MANU SUBEDAR VEHEMENTLY REPUDIATED THE SUGGESTION THAT INDIA WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO BUILD HER DEFENCE ADEQUATELY IF LEFT TO HERSELF.

SEARCH FOR MARKETS ABROAD

The President at the outset referred to the war crisis and regretted the fact that no rapprochement had yet come between Britain and India. In view of the critical international situation steps should be taken to strengthen the defence of the country, he urged.

He welcomed the steps taken by Government in sending out two officers to U.S.A. to find out new markets in place of the old for India's exports.

Proceeding he said that trade of Rs. 31,73 lakhs had been closed to India as a result of the war operations. Efforts must be made to find out alternative export markets.

WAR RISK INSURANCE

Government, he said, had accepted the principle of a War Risk Insurance on stocks on land at a reasonable premium, under the influence of the representations made by the Chamber and other commercial organisations.

He welcomed the decision of the Government to restrict or stop the import of about 68 articles and said, "One pre-eminent fact, which should attract our attention is that of industries relating to such articles are taken on hand and attempts made to develop them, they have got at present an opportunity to establish themselves because of the war."

Thus side by side with the prosecution of the war, indigenous industries could be developed, provided Government gave an assurance that protection would be given to the industries even after the war.

DEMAND FOR SILVER MET

Referring to the recent silver panic, he said, that the measures adopted by the Reserve Bank for meeting out the demand for rupee coins, had a salutary effect and the outflow of the coins had been checked. The introduction of one rupee notes into circulation would still further relieve the situation.

The currency position of the country, i.e., of the Reserve Bank was an extremely sound one; it was perhaps second only to the position in U.S.A. There should, therefore, be no reason for any anxiety regarding the convertibility of the note-issue of the country.

SHARE AND STOCK MARKET

Referring to Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, he said that certain methods adopted by its Governing Body, public confidence had been shaken. As things stand at present the interests of the general body of investors were always overlooked. There had been no justification in suddenly closing the market in May. Any interference by the Governing Body of the Association, in the free play of the market was undesirable. The power of suspending selling-out rule, he suggested, which makes the market one-sided, should be withdrawn by Government before permission to resume forward trading was granted.

WANTED BANK ACT

Mr. M. C. Ghia, Vice-President in the course of his speech, stressed the need for having a comprehensive Indian Bank Act, which would be one of the biggest steps that could be taken to develop banking in this country to great extent.

INDIA'S SHIPPING

Continuing he said that India's shipping had a very meagre place even in India's home waters and as regards transport in air, it did not exist. The international situation as at present brought before the country the urgent need of having all such transport facilities for the immediate purpose of national defence.

He paid a tribute to Mr. Walchand Hirachand for undertaking the task of starting automobile, the ship-building and the aircraft industries.

NO INDIAN AS AIR PILOTS

Finally he condemned the action of the British Government in deliberately excluding Indians from the scheme for the training of the citizens of the Empire as air pilots. He hopes that a result of the pioneering efforts by Mr. Walchand, India would soon learn to build aircraft and would soon be able to fly in the air, under an organization, which would be truly national, national in ownership, control and management.

SUBEDAR CRITICISES DEFENCE POLICY

Mr. Manu Subedar speaking at the meeting strongly criticised the defence policy of the Government. The ideas put forward by certain Anglo-Indian journals and British politicians implying that India would be permanently dependent upon United Kingdom for defence, were absurd. With 30 crores of expenditure, Japan could equip herself with a powerful army, navy and air-force for twenty years prior to the Chinese war. He maintained that the expenditure of 50 crores in India was more than enough to maintain a first class army, navy and airforce. Whatever India was spending at present, she was not getting her moneys worth. The expenditure was mis-spent. It was absurd to suggest that India with her vast population and enormous resources would not be able to build up her defence if left alone.

Among others who spoke at the meeting were Mr. Jagmohandas Kapadia, Mr. Sarabhai and Mr. Nobel.

FIRST RULER OF MYSORE TO LEAVE INDIAN SHORES

(Continued from page 13)

self, His Highness was well-known for his encouragement of music and painting, (both Indian and Western). He was a keen sportsman, a fine polo, tennis and racquet player and a splendid shot.

His Highness went to England and the Continent for reasons of health in 1936 and was the first ruler of Mysore to leave Indian shores.

The State took an active part in all the discussions of the Sub-Committee of the Chamber of Princes in connection with the Constitutional Reforms. The two important matters under discussion with the Supreme Government, were the abolition of the subsidy and the Retrocession of the Civil and Military Station.

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSEMBLIES

There are two constitutional Assemblies in the State the Representative Assembly was established as far back as 1881, when democratic institutions were not even heard of in British India, and its powers have been widened and functions increased from time to time. A Legislative Council was also established

The State has got its own University and has made Primary Education compulsory, even before the experiment was tried in British India. Various improvements in agriculture and cattle-breeding have taken place, and the cinema is used for instructional purposes.

Industries are being developed under the patronage of the State. Industrial Works of a most productive value have been founded in the State, thus enhancing the economic prosperity of the people and also of the State. The Hydro-electric Power Scheme of Sivasamudram, the Mysore Iron Works of Bhadravati, the Krishna-Raja Sagar Reservoir with the Irwin Canal, the Sandalwood Factory, the Sugar Factory, the Soap and Silk Factories, are only a few of the projects, and show how the State has been striving to progress all round in matters industrial. Above all, the Kolar Gold Fields have proved an inexhaustible source of revenue to the State.

The Sivasamudram Works is nothing but the harnessing of the Cauvery Falls, which was done about 30 years ago in order to supply electric power to work the Kolar Gold Mines. Ever since then, it has been the constant endeavour of the authorities to extend the electric schemes throughout the State, so much so that Mysore can now boast of as many as 135 towns and villages which have been electrified to date.

Mysore is famous all over the world, for its sandalwood oil, which is distilled in the State Factory from the sandalwood obtainable from the finest and most fragrant, species of its kind in the East.

The oil is in demand for medicinal as well as toilet purposes. Besides, there is rare and rich timber in the Mysore Forests which cover about 3,500 sq. miles. These forests supply, on an extensive scale, charcoal for the purposes of producing high grade pig iron at Bhadravati Iron Works. There is a ready market in Mysore itself for the cast iron pipes manufactured in these works: they are being used for Water Schemes all over the country. There are several other minerals, which are being worked on a commercial scale; to mention some, manganese, chrome, magnesite, asbestos corundum and mica.

The industrial development of the State has been promoted through ventures which contribute alike to the finances of the State and to the earnings of the people. As stated by Mysore's Dewan, Sir M. Ismail, the State has travelled far on the road of State Socialism, on the conviction that, in a country like India where capital is shy, the State must take the initiative and set the pace for the others to follow.

Mysore is famous for its architecture too. There are the famous examples of the Chalukya and Hoysala schools represented in the temples of Belur, Halebid and Somnathpur. The huge statue of Gomteshwara, 68 feet in height, is a rare specimen of sculpture, carved out of solid granite over a thousand years ago. The Brindaban Gardens near the Krishnaraj Sagar Dam, not far from Mysore city, are truly enchanting, with their multi-coloured illuminations and submerged flood-lights, playing on the cascades, pools and sheets of water and fountains in a variety of artistic designs, verily giving an appearance of a fairy dream-land at night. Last, but not least, unequalled, perhaps in the whole world, there are the Gersoppa Falls, where the river Shevati plunges from the Mysore plateau, down from a height of over 900 feet to the Konkan valley, winding its way to the Arabian Sea.

The rulers have been singularly fortunate in the choice of their Dewans, who have contributed not a little to the all round progress of the State, the present Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail, being no exception.

The last few years of the Maharaja's rule were marked by a prolonged conflict with the representative body of the people, the Mysore State Congress. There were several Satyagraha campaigns on the issues of national flag, of full responsible Government and civil liberties. The constitutional reforms recommended by the Reforms Committee have not been regarded as satisfactory by the people.

PROGRESS IN EDUCATION

From an early period during his reign the Maharaja devoted his attention to the liquidation of illiteracy in the State with the result that in 1937 there was a total of 7,692 schools in the State, that is, one school for every 3.8 square miles. Many village welfare centres, orphanages, hospitals and maternity homes have been established in the State during his reign while more striking tangible proofs of his progressive policy are to be seen in the numerous public works for irrigation and electricity and the starting of many industries under State auspices. Much has also been achieved in improving agriculture and cottage industries.

LED A SECLUDED LIFE

While preserving the traditional make-up of Indian life the Maharaja combined with this the best from Western civilization.

Greatly respected by all sections of the population of Mysore, the Maharaja was a man of simple tastes, who generally led a secluded life. A keen sportsman, he was also a voracious reader, Sanskrit literature and philosophy finding an important place in his studies.

A great patron of music, the Maharaja's palace musicians were often the foremost artistes in the country in vocal or instrumental music.

DEATH OF YUVARAJA

H.H. Sir Sri Kanthirava Narasimharaja Wadiyar Bahadur, the Yuvaraj of Mysore, the brother of the Maharaja, died only a few months ago in Bombay after a brief illness.

Mourning For 13 Days

BANGALORE, Aug. 3

The funeral will take place at Mysore to-morrow morning at 9 O' clock. The Dewan, Sir Mirza Ismail, is leaving for Mysore with the Maharaja's body early morning at 2 O' clock. Lt.-Col. Gordon, the British Resident in Mysore, is leaving for Mysore to-morrow to be present at the funeral.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued over the signature of Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, to-night announces the Maharaja's demise at nine to-night.

Another Gazette Extraordinary has been issued directing the closure of public offices, courts, and educational institutions all over the State, for thirteen days from to-morrow as a mark of respect to the memory of the Maharaja. Minute guns corresponding to the age of the Maharaja were fired both in Bangalore and Mysore.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1940

New York: August 3.

Previous closing	9.40
To-day's opening	9.40
Difference	Nil
To-day's closing	9.41
Difference	+1

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach July/August 1940 ..... Rs. 173/8
Broach April/May 1941 ..... Rs. 192/0

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1940

Liverpool: August 3.

Previous closing 7.20
The Market is closed to-day.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: August 3.

New York cotton was quietly steady with lack of constructive news from overseas restricting enterprise. Consequently movements were small. The trading in October began at 9.40, i.e. unchanged from the last closing. Prices steadied on scattered local and trade support with movements restricted throughout October and finally closed at 9.41.

The following were opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

July Old (9.39/39) 9.40/40
October (9.25/25) 9.27/27
March (Unquoted) 9.07/07

LONDON COMMODITIES

SEEDS.

London: August 3.

Castorseeds Aug/Sept (£17 3/4) £17 3/4
Linseed Bombay Calcutta Aug/Sept (£16 5/8) £16 5/8
Linseed La Plata Aug/Sept (Unquoted) Unquoted
Groundnuts Coromandal Aug/Sept (£15 5/8) £15 5/8

JUTES

Dundee August (£33) Closed
Lightning August (£30) Closed

RUBBER

Spot (13d paid and buyers) Closed
Forward Oct/Dec (12 5/8d paid and buyers) Closed

METALS.

Tin (£265 buyers. £265 1/4 sellers. Easier) Closed
Electrolytic Copper (£62) Closed
Lead Foreign Cash (£25) Closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (123 sh.) Closed

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: August 3.

Previous closing	3.86 1/2
To-day's opening	3.89

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: August 3.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: August 3.

T T London on Paris not quoted.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York: August 3.

The following are the opening quotations:—

General Motors (dol 45 3/4) dol 45 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 20 3/4) Unquoted
U S Steel Common (dol 53 7/8) dol 53 1/2
U S Steel Preference (Unquoted) Unquoted

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: August 3.

The following cable was received from London:—

Market closed.

LONDON SILVER

London: August 3.

Spot (22 5/16d) Closed
Forward (22 1/16d) Closed

LONDON GOLD

London: August 3.

Gold Bars Fine per Ounce (£8/8/9) Closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: August 3.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay (unquoted) unquoted
New York on Bombay (30.32) 30.32
New York on Milan (unquoted) unquoted
London on Shanghai (0-3 11/16 to 0-4 1/16) 0-3 11/16 to 0-4 1/16
London Kobe (1-2 1/2 to 1-3) 1-2 1/2 to 1-3

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent) 1 1/32 to 1 1/16 per cent
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/8 per cent
6 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: August 3.

There was no trading during the night session.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 3

On Friday, London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was unchanged at at 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and free sterling was quoted at 3.86 1/2 at New York.

London silver prices were unchanged. Spot being 22 5/16d. and forward at 22 1/16d. The market was quiet with a little business.

New York Spot silver rate was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 3/4.

London Bombay Spot silver parity was Rs. 58-15-6 and forward parity was Rs. 58-6-6. The local market was quiet with scattered selling and silver declined to Rs. 62/7 while gold was quoted at Rs. 41/10/6. The market was very quiet with absence of any important business. Quotations were as under:

GOLD

Ready	Rs.	41	10 6
Shrawan		41	10 6

SILVER

Ready		62	7 0
Shrawan		62	7 0

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Aug 3

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:—
Shipment September Rs. 8-9-0 F R H
Indian sugars ready:—
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14 9-0 to 14-11-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-12-0 to 15-10-0
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug 2

Spot	22 5/16
Forward	22 1/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug 2

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£8-8-0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 3

S. C. RATES —
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 3rd February
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 3rd February
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 3rd February
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 2 months 1/6 7/32 One month.
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/8 Two months.
NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T 333 1/2
Bank's buying T T 330
Bank's buying D D 328
PARIS:—
Bank's selling T T not quoted
Bank's buying T T not quoted
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 84 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 79 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 78 1/2 nominal
JAVA
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 84 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 24
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 3rd inst.
Shanghai London 0/4 1/16 3rd inst.
New York London 3.88 1/2 2nd inst.
London Java 7.58/62 2nd inst.
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 2nd inst.
London Switzerland 17.70/80 2nd inst.

STOCK EXCHANGE TO BE CLOSED ON TUESDAY

Stock Exchange will remain closed on account of the Parsi Holiday of Kadimi New Year's Day, on Tuesday 6th August.

London Stockholm 16.85/95 2nd inst.
London Japan 1/3 2nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £8-8-0 1st inst.
Gold £8-8-0 2nd inst.
Silver London Ready 22 5/16 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 22 5/16 2nd inst.
Silver London Forward 22 1/16 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 22 1/16 2nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 2nd inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 1st inst.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 2nd inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 2nd inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/2 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Aug 3

Yellow metal sheets	Rs.	56	0 0
Copper sheets	Rs.	66	0 0

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 2

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£64	1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79	
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£91	1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£107	
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£73	1/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£100	3/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent	£99	7/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£110	7/8
Victory Bonds	£110	1/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£6	3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, London Reg	£63	
National Bank of India	£26	1/4

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug 3

The market experienced a further setback in to-day's session. Tata Deferreds opened at yesterday's closing at 1775 and declined to 1765, while the Ordinaries lost no more than a rupee at 339. Later there was a recovery, the Deferreds rising up to 1775 again and the Ordinaries to 341. Finally, however, Tata Deferreds stood at 1767 8 and the Ordinaries at 339 Textile shares continued listless with Bombay Dyeings quoting steady at 895 Indian Irons ruled at 25 14. Associated Cements were transacted at 112.

The following are the important quotations on the Exchange, to day:—

Tata Deferreds (1775) 1775 1765 1775 1765 1767-8

Tata Ordinaries (340) 339 8 341 339

Tata Ordinary 339, Tata Deferred 1767/8; Indian Iron 25/14; Bombay Dyeing 895; Century 250; Central India 247/8; Kohinoor 340; Associated Cement 112; Bombay Burma 523/12; Scindia Steam 18/7; Tata Hydro 161/14; Reserve Bank 101/4; Imperial Bank F P 1475; Central Bank 35/4; Bank of India 134/8 3 1/2 per cent Paper 90/12.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The local cotton market again assumed sagging tendency on reports of increased war preparations. In sympathy with a rise of one point in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 193/8 for Broach A/M delivery but the market opened rupees two below at Rs. 191/8 and declined to Rs 190/8 on scattered selling At this level there was some short covering and prices advanced to Rs. 192 but again eased off to Rs. 190/12 The market is now well liquidated and there exists important professional short interest but in view of growing war uncertainty buyers were timid. The market outlook is becoming uncertain. but short covering again appeared and prices recovered to Rs 192

Thereafter the market remained quietly steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Operators being uncertain business was restricted. The market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

Broach F G M G—			
July/August	Rs.	173	8 0
April/May 1941		192	0 0
Oomra Fine M G—			
December/January		170	0 0
Bengal F G M G—			
December/January		136	4 0

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 239 penny points at exchange 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 139 cent points at exchange 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 2

Broach J/A highest 178 3/4 lowest 174 closing 174 1/2
Broach A/M highest 196 3/4 lowest 192 1/4 closing 193 1/4
Oomra D/J highest 175 lowest 171 closing 171 1/2
Bengal D/J highest 140 3/4 lowest 137 closing 137 3/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Aug 2

UPPERS:—

Spot	11.53—02
October	10.55—01
December	10.46—05
January	10.18—05
March	9.96—05
May	9.89—05
July	9.89—05

GIZA NO. 2:—

Spot	11.62—01
October	10.81—03
November	10.70—03
January	10.47—06
March	10.27—06
May	10.12—09
July	10.12—09

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 2

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.	
Amr For Pow 7 per cent Pfd	14	3/4
Amr For Pow 5 per cent Debs	49	
Amr Pow Lt 7 per cent Pfd	43	1/4
Electric Pow and Lt 7 per cent Pfd	34	
Electric Bond and Share Common	6	
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	61	3/4
Int Tel and Tel 1952 Debs	28	1/2
Columbia Gas and Electric	5	7/8
Amr Tel and Tel	162	1/4
Sun Life of Canada	180	
Western Union Telegraph	17	1/2
New York Central R R	11	7/8
Great Northern Pfd	23	
Chesapeake and Ohio	38	
Union Pacific	83	
Standard Brands	6	1/4
United States Steel	53	7/8
Bethlehem Steel	79	
Crucible Steel	31	
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	21	3/8
Republic Steel	17	3/8
National Steel	59	1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	22	5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	20	1/4
Chrysler Motors	73	1/2
General Motors	45	1/2
Socony	8	1/2
Standard Oil of N. J.	34	
Texas Corporation	36	1/4
Consolidated Oil	6	1/4
Australia 5 per cent 1955	48	1/2

Turnover 300,000 shares.

Indian Manufacturing Gives Rs. 75 As Dividend

The fifty-ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday evening, at Apollo Street, when Mr. Hurgovandas Jamnadas Ramji presided.

The 59th Annual Report of the working of the Mills for the year ended 31st March 1940, with audited balance-sheet and Profit and Loss account for the same period was approved, and adopted.

The Company has made a net profit of Rs. 3,79,274-0-10 which was added to the balance of Rs. 3,012-4-8. A dividend for the year was declared at Rs. 75 per whole and Rs. 37-8-0 per half share. A bonus of Rs. 50 per whole and Rs. 25 per half share was also declared.

Hindustan Mills Make Profits

The sixty-seventh ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Hindoostan Spg. and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday evening, at Apollo Street, when Mr. Hurgovandas Jamnadas Ramji presided. The company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,80,951-9-11 which added to the balance of Rs 2,081-12-4 brought forward from last year.

A dividend was declared for the year ended 31st March 1940 at Rs. 75 per whole and Rs. 18-12-0 per quarter share and declared a bonus at Rs. 25 per whole and Rs. 6-4-0 per quarter share.

Western India Distributes Dividend Of Rs. 40

The sixtieth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Western India Spg. and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., was held on Saturday evening at the registered office Apollo Street, when Mr. Hurgovandas Jamnadas Ramji, presided.

The company has made a net profit of Rs. 1,38,494-13-0 which was added to the Balance of Rs. 2,323-11-1. A dividend for the year ended 31st March 1940 was declared at Rs. 40 per share and declared a Bonus at Rs. 20 per share.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug 3

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 122 October 124 December 126
Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 137 October 140 December 142
Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 166 October 169 December 172
Yarn No. 40s August 239 October 241 December 243

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug 2

Rozario Santa Fe	not quoted
Barletta Russo	not quoted
South Australian Aug/Sept quoted	26/9

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS: August 3.

A bright undertone was prevalent in the local Stock Exchange. Among Miscellaneous shares Iron and Steels were easier, while Planting shares remained steady. Textiles and Banks remained unchanged.

Exchange transactions from 12 noon of 2nd inst. to 12 noon of 3rd inst. were:—

Midland Rubber 3/13; Nilgiri Neerugundi ordinary 0/12; Trichy Srirangam 15/10; A V Thomas 10; Mysore Tobaccos 8/2; Mysore Chemicals 11/8; Indian Steel Rolling preference 8/14/9, Ordinary 7, 7/2, 7/4.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 2

3 per cent	79	
3 1/2 per cent	91	1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	100	
4 per cent 1948/53	104	
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	107	
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109	
5 per cent 1942/47	103	3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	96	
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	73	1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	99	7/8
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	110	7/8

Indore Market Quotations

Indore, Aug 1

Wheat, seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 25 30
Wheat Malwi Rs. 23 27
Wheat Pissi Rs. 22 24
Jawar (White) Rs. 18 19
Jawar (Yellow) Rs. 17 18
Gram Rs. 21 22
Tilseed Rs. 39 40
Linseed Bold Brown Rs 29 30
Ajwan Rs. 19 20
Dhana Rs. 32 34
Cottonseed Rs. 17 18
Cotton Malwi per boza of 4md. Bengal Rs. 75 85
Cotton Nimari per boza of 4 md. Bengal Rs. 65 72
Cotton Broach per khadi of 784 lbs. Rs. 197
Nazarana Rs. 5
Galli Farak Rs. 4/8
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 seers Rs. 11
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 seers Rs. 12
Wheat flour Atta per bag of 90 seers Rs. 98
Wheat flour Chapad per bag of 40 seers Rs 3/4
Shares ready:—
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Rs. 33
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd Rs. 155
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ordinary Rs. 76
100 Kalyanmal Mills preference Rs. 95
100 Raj Kumar Mills Ltd Rs 21
100 Binod Mills Ltd. Rs. 120
100 Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd Rs 55
Bullion market:—
Gold Bar per tola Rs. 43/8
Silver Bar per 100 tolas Rs. 63/4

LONDON EXCHANGES

London Aug 2

T T London on:—	
New York	4 02 50 to 4 03 50
Madrid	37.70
Montreal	4 43/4.47
Berne	17.70/17 80
Stockholm	16.85/16 95

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

B. P. H. A.'S PROGRAMME FOR NEXT SEASON

(By J. C. MAITRA)

It may seem rather too early to talk of hockey for the next season. But the Bombay Provincial Hockey Association, Limited, have not allowed the grass to grow under their feet after the termination of the last season. They have already chalked out their programme and have decided several important points in connection with the game. I shall discuss them in the course of this article and invite suggestions from my readers which may be considered on a later date.

ENGAGEMENTS AT FORT

The Managing Committee have approved of the following dates:-

Bombay Hockey League 9-11-40 to 6-2-41.

Provincial Championship 8-2-41 to 2-3-41.

Aga Khan Cup 8-3-41 to 16-4-41.

Jepson and Killedar Cups 19-4-41 to 31-5-41.

All these tournaments will be held at the Association Ground, with the exception of the Aga Khan Cup, which will as usual be staged at the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

It was, also decided to run the Women's League along with the League for men, the matches to be played on Saturdays and Sundays only.

In addition to the above, it has decided to run a School Boys' League along with the B. P. H. A. League and all matches to be played on the Association Ground, provided the Schools agreed to play the matches commencing at 3-45 p. m.

CRICKETERS' MONOPOLY

It is a matter of great pity that the Association will have to run so many tournaments on one ground only. Nobody can say that there is a dearth of playgrounds in the southern part of the island. In fact there are plenty of them. But they are all reserved for Cricket! They are not, and cannot be used, for any other game, because Bombay's cricketers would not permit it. For them there is only one game in the world and that is Cricket, although that game is restricted to a portion of the British Empire only and has no acquaintance with the other parts of the world. Funnier still that with so much of undivided devotion they are even now at the bottom of the ladder!

WORLD GAMES

However, I do not grudge them their deep love for the game. My only quarrel with them is that they would not look at any other game when they have done with cricket for the season. They can indulge in other games like hockey, football, tennis or badminton, as they prefer, without any loss to their cricket. Perhaps I shall raise a hornet's nest about my ears if I say that a game with a world appeal is thousand times preferable than another with restricted adoption. But the fact stands undisputed. Then there is the other difficulty about the long duration of the game of cricket. The masses cannot find any time for it. Only the favoured few can indulge in it.

CHANGE ANGLE OF VISION

If we could only make use of some of the grounds in the City, we could have plenty of hockey—and football too, if the season for each game were reasonably adjusted. The present dog-in-the-manger policy of our cricket clubs is that other games have to suffer. The Association had to reduce the number of teams to eight in the First Division and a similar number in each of the three sections of the Second Division. And they would play each other only once, instead of twice. I do not see how the B.P.H.A. could help it. Unless and until our Gymkhanas learn to take pride in the game in which India is World Champion and introduce it in their institutions, I do not see a better prospect for hockey.

PAREL TOURNAMENTS

For the northern part of the City, the B. P. H. A. has set out the following programme:—

Parel League 20-11-40 to 21-1-41.
Lewis Cup 1-2-41 to 10-3-41.

Hayes Cup and Dr. Viegas Cup for Schools 11-3-41 to 20-4-41.

In addition to the above, the Parel Sporting Club, who conduct the above tournaments, were permitted to run a League for women along with the Parel League.

All the above tournaments will as usual be staged on the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground at Parel. The most noteworthy feature of the next season's programme is the impetus which will be given to women and school boys. The former will have two Leagues and two knock-outs, one of each at Fort and Parel. And the school boys will have a League and a knock-out too. These are sure to help them to improve their games.

RIGHT STEP

The Committee has decided to demote the three bottom teams in Division I of the 1939-40 League to Division II and promote the three top teams in each of the sections of Division II to Division I. This is a step in the right direction. It will generate keen rivalry between the competing teams and incidentally improve the standard of the game. Besides, nobody will be able to rely on their past laurels to keep them in the favoured circle. And junior teams will be encouraged to fight their way up. I wish the W. I. F. A. would do the same in case of their Leagues.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO JUNIORS

With a view to encourage junior teams the B.P.H.A. have further decided to restrict the number of first class players in the teams competing in the Lewis and Jepson Cups. In the case of the latter it would have been better to limit it to the junior teams only, and the former should have been allowed to retain its present colour. The reason for it is that the Jepson Cup is played on the Association ground where a senior tournament already precedes. Then there is the Aga Khan Cup nearby. But at Parel there is only one senior tournament which helps to rouse public interest in the locality. The Committee, however, felt that the above change will meet both cases and there it remains for the present.

REGISTRATION OF PLAYERS

The question of registration and transfer of players had also engaged the serious attention of the Committee. They have adopted the following rules in these respects:—

1. Every playing member of an Affiliated Club, University or Gymkhana shall be registered on a form to be obtained from the Secretary of the Association at the beginning of each Hockey Season through his Club Secretary.

2. No individual person shall be registered as a playing member of more than one Club, University or Gymkhana at one and the same time and is expected to play for that Club throughout the season.

TRANSFERS

"3. One transfer may however be permitted by the B. P. H. A. Ltd. during a season."

"4. The Association shall sanction transfer in the following cases:—

(a) If the player leaves the service of an Office or Institution of which the ceding Club is an integral part.

(b) If a player joins the service of an office or institution, of which is the accepting Club is an integral part.

5. In special circumstances the Association shall have the power to sanction a transfer in cases not covered by 4 (a) and (b).

6. In case a Club, University or Gymkhana runs two teams, the names of the players of the A and B teams shall be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, B. P. H. A. on the Players' Registration Form after the third game in the B. P. H. League. Thereafter a player may be promoted from the B team to the A team but a player cannot be demoted.

7. With the beginning of the new season a player may be registered with any Club, University or Gymkhana of his choice without being transferred from the Club, University or Gymkhana for which he played during the previous season."

NEEDLESS DISCRIMINATION

In the past there has been a good deal of confusion over the registration and transfer rule. The Committee has therefore done well to clarify it. Henceforth a player will have to select the Club for which he will play at the beginning of the season and stick to it. He will not be given a transfer unless he loses his job and joins another office. Only in exceptional circumstances the B. P. H. A. may relax the rule. I do not like the distinction made here between an office-player and a club-player. In my opinion an amateur player is a free agent and as such he should not have his freedom needlessly curtailed to the detriment of his game. But the Committee thinks otherwise and that is that.

"DO YOU want to hear what happened to me last night?"

"Is this truth or fiction?"

"Why, the truth, of course. I was going in to pay a bill. . ."

"And you just said this was going to be the truth."

Mr. Ajit Kumar Narshinhprasad Acharya, the son of the well-known Ayurvedic Physician Vaidya Narshinhprasad Gangadhar Acharya, who passed the examination of Ayurved Bhishak of the Ayuved Mahasammelan Vidyapith, Lahore.

Master Shankar Hari Narayan Lahoti, student of Ichalkaranji High School, has written a biographical sketch of Gandhiji, composed of 4,209 words of 21,664 letters, and running into 170 lines, on a single post card. Another post card, bearing a biography of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru in 4,000 words, written by Master Lahoti, was publicly auctioned the other day at Poona and was bought by Seth Makhanlal Seksaria for Rs. 500.

Dance-Art Of Kathakali

(Continued from Page 3)

Kathakali; and that is also the greatest contribution we have made to world-art."

Women's Contribution

Of what special interest was Kathakali to women of the past apart, of course, from the pleasure and education they derived in watching it? Did they ever take part in it themselves? My own Kathakali teacher, Ananda Shivaram of Travancore, says that his father (also a Kathakali dancer) distinctly remembers, as a child, three women in his village who used to take part in Kathakali. These women even took men's parts sometimes.

In ancient days, the women of Malabar, who are particularly fine-looking and strong, probably danced side by side with the men; but of recent years the custom has been against women appearing in public. With the general renaissance of dance-art going on in India, however, we may expect women to become proud, once more, to appear in Kathakali roles.

In the building up of modern Indian Ballet to-day, dancers in India seem to be using, even more than any other form of classical dance, the technique of Kathakali mainly because of its marvellous expression and "mudras". In each of five well-established dancing schools I visited, I found Kathakali teachers employed. Here I found also young women, who were studying Indian arts and seeking a knowledge of the finest existing traditions, engaged in dancing with exquisite grace dances based on the Kathakali technique.

Need Of Teacher

The teaching of Kathakali movement now-a-days to young women requires a teacher specially trained and experienced in that type of work. Beyond his own eight or ten years' classroom study and experience in dance-drama presentation, he should have had the experience of frequent appearances in modern theatres which give him an understanding of the requirements of modern times and modern audiences.

To continue to present and teach his art in the ancient traditional manner, without consideration of present-day conditions and audiences, would be to court ridicule instead of appreciation for his marvellous art, and to have the name of Kathakali spoiled. In so many parts of India well-meaning people are presenting Kathakali dances without suitable musical accompaniment, without suitable costumes, and without a knowledge of theatrical production or of just what parts of Kathakali are best suited for general audiences.

Few of these people, too, have had adequate training in the art of Kathakali itself. Hence Kathakali itself. Hence Kathakali has been dubbed as crude and ugly; whereas, in reality, its exquisite perfection makes it a veritable miracle of art. It may truly be said to be the only form of dance found in the world where not only the body and limbs dance, but the hands, face and eyes also; and surely these are the most expressive parts! In the search for India's ancient classic dance, such as we find described in Bharata's "Natya Shastra", Kathakali is of the greatest importance. Closely related to it are the dance-dramas of Cambodia and Java, transplanted there from India in by-gone ages.

Feminine Dance Art

Because Kathakali has been taught only to men for so many years, there is a danger of the average teacher not understanding how it should be taught to women. Thus, under the wrong type of teacher, a graceful girl might, within a few months, be turned into a sort of "Amazon."

On the other hand, the "mudras" of Kathakali are so plastic and graceful when demonstrated by certain teachers, and the expressions and head-movements so captivatingly beautiful, that it seems an art in which women can especially excel. One has only to glimpse at Malabar's feminine Dance-art, "Mohiniattum", which employs some of these movements to realize how bewitchingly beautiful feminine Kathakali could be if taught by a teacher with imagination and understanding.

That discerning people recognize the value of Kathakali in the building up of a modern dance technique for women, has been proved by the number of schools which have already employed Kathakali dancers, and the number of women-artistes who have selected Kathakali partners and teachers.

Serious Study

The best manner in which these artists can show their appreciation of Kathakali is to respect it as a serious study. Some, in their ambitious haste, attempt to borrow from it "mudras" of complex structure without first knowing even the 24 hand positions which are the alphabet of this vast and scientific gesture language. Others attempting facial expression, without having studied its technique, achieve results which are extremely comical.

An American professional once came to Malabar for Kathakali study. She explained "I have been warned in Bombay not to let the teachers down here waste my time on eye-movement. And don't talk of 'talas'. They all boil down to plain 1, 2 3, 4. You can't trick me! And if there's a break (kalasam), just say 'bingo'! and I'll understand." Needless to say in two weeks she had mastered Kathakali and shortly after gave a recital in North India, that place which has suffered so much from "Kathakali exponents."

Excellent Exercise

Perhaps some women who are not particularly interested in dancing (and of course we can't all have the same interests) will think "Then Kathakali cannot be of any personal interest to me, for I am not going to be a dancer." But Kathakali is of interest to every woman because it is the finest form of exercise imaginable.

Young women are now being trained in its technique with a view to teaching it in Colleges; and from this we can realize the significance of Kathakali exercises. These include also exercises for the eyes which are as valuable as any set of exercises invented by modern eye-specialists. Then there are movements not only for main muscles of the body but for every tiny joint and muscle from the head downwards: for Kathakali is famous for its independent movement of eyes, neck, hands, feet and so on: and never fails to cause wonder to specialists in the science of movement.

I remember when I first saw a Malabar dancer in the Gaiety Theatre, London, dancing a Kathakali interpretation of a peacock's movements, how English audience watched spellbound. Then at the conclusion, there was a veritable storm of applause and hand-clapping. Up and down went the stage-curtain while the audience demanded yet another and another glimpse of this young Hindu who could move more amazingly than any dancer they had ever seen.

Now, at last, books in English are being written about Kathakali and it seems this art will soon have a big influence in the realms of both art and physical culture. Indian women may be proud to think that it is an art which originated in their own country, and in not so many years time Kathakali is sure to mean something to each and every one of them.

Soviet Census

(Continued From Page 5)

literacy of 51:1 per cent. in 1926 to 81.2 per cent. at present, thus revealing the unrelenting and universal struggle which the Soviet state devotes to education and raising the cultural level of the people as a whole and of the former backward colonial peoples in particular. Over thirteen million citizens (77.7 per thousand population) are shown to have a secondary education and 1,080,097 (6.4 per thousand population) have a higher education. Practically one-fourth of the country's 1940 budget has been assigned for educational and cultural purposes.

All Nationalities On Equal Footing

Of the principal nationalities inhabiting the country, the most numerous are of Russian nationality, 99,019,929 (58.41 per cent.), followed by Ukrainians, 28,070,404 (16.56 per cent.). Jews are listed at 3,020,141 and Uzbeks and Tartars at 4,844,021 and 4,300,336, respectively. Other nationalities too minor to list separately—Americans, Hindus, Negroes, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Swedes, etc.—are lumped together and placed at 307,279. Arabs, Chinese and Persians number 21,793, 29,620 and 30,037, respectively. Despite the vast disproportion in numbers among the various nationalities, the Soviet constitution grants and enforces absolute equality in all walks of life among all of the citizens of the country.

Urban And Rural Workers

From the standpoint of social composition, urban workers and employees (office workers, civil servants, etc.) comprise about 50 per cent. (46.9) of the population, with collective farmers totalling 44.61 per cent. Persons living on unearned income are non-existent, and jobless persons were found to have disappeared from the social scene.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

(Continued From Page 10)

harder to bear. John Gray was in love with Mrs. Falconer, wife of another man.

The school master knew better than to reveal by the slightest indication that he loved her. He understood Mrs. Falconer too well for such a step. Although he knew that her marriage had long been nothing more than a duty to her, he knew also that she would never lower herself below duty. Thus he fought within himself to curb the emotions which shook his strong frame at the thought of her refined beauty.

Being sensitive to all things spiritual, Mrs. Falconer recognized the love of John Gray in its infancy; she tried to turn the strength of his feeling for her into ideals for a rich and complete professional life. John Gray was going to be a lawyer; she wanted him to be a great one.

But with his strength of body returned, John Gray felt his strength of mind ebbing. He must leave at once. John Gray's leave-taking from Mrs. Falconer was more than he could meet without wavering; after leaving the village, he turned back twice and spent the night outside her home in agony of soul.

John Gray never returned from Philadelphia. His first experiences there were bitter and difficult to master, but with the help of kind friends he was set on his feet.

When John Gray had been gone a year or more, Major Falconer died suddenly. Mrs Falconer wrote to John of this death her heart hoping for a fulfilment of life's promises. But John's reply was evasive. Then came news that John Gray was married.

Taking a verse from the Bible, "I shall tread softly all my years" the daughter of Virginia set the pattern of her life. She brought the best from the old world into the vigour of the new.

Many years passed. One day a young man arrived at her home, John Gray from Philadelphia. When she had kissed him, the boy said, "No wonder Father thinks the world of you!" To which she replied, "Well, I can tell you that I never did that to your father!"

There was a letter from her John Gray, for no eyes but hers. He told her of his first year in Philadelphia, of debtor's prison, of friends who helped him, of their daughter who liked him, of his hopeless love for Mrs. Falconer whose husband was not an old man. When John Gray learned of her freedom, he was already obligated to the daughter of his friends, and she refused to release him.

He wrote that she had been with him every step of his life; in difficulties and successes. He now sent his son to her for guidance.

Finishing the letter, Mrs Falconer wept, but she was satisfied with life.

Husky Throat

Let a tasty, cooling Vicks Cough Drop dissolve in your mouth. It bathes irritated throat-lining for 12 to 15 minutes with soothing ingredients of Vicks VapoRub.

VICKS MEDICATED COUGH DROP

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WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market. Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

SOME GUJARATI BOOKS

(Continued From Page 9)

a certain auspicious events in the life of Narsimha Mehta's daughter Kunvarbai when her relatives-at-law were to be given certain presents by her father. Narsimha was proverbially poor but a great devotee of Krishna, who always helped him in his difficulties, moved by his sincere devotion and faith in him. He assisted him in the time of this crisis also. The whole incident is very humorously portrayed and the poem is immensely popular in Gujarat. It has been edited by Mr. Patel with great care and the notes are really useful.

* * * *

The third book depicts in Mahadeo Desai's typically easy style, the struggle between the Mill-owners and Mill workers of Ahmedabad in 1918 wherein with the help of Mahatmaji the labourers won their righteous cause. It is a second edition.

* * * *

The fourth is the third edition of a book which embodies the views and opinions of Gandhiji set out in the language of the compiler, Mr. K. G. Mashruwala on various subjects. such as Dharma, Society, Satyagraha, Swaraj, Trade and Commerce, Industry, Cow Protection, Khadi, Education, Literature and Fine Arts, Social Service and Institutions. Gandhiji's views require to be collected in one place. He can be better understood and followed by a student of his philosophy and ethics in this way rather than have to hunt for them in scattered places. Mr. Mashruwala deserves our thanks for his laborious work.

FEAR OF ITALIANS

Strong Pro-British Feeling In Syria

The following are extracts from the Cables of the "Daily Telegraph" special correspondent from Jerusalem:—

What is happening in Syria? I heard this question constantly asked at Ankara where sinister rumours of trouble across the frontier are rife.

All hopes for the future both in Syria with its Muslim majority and in Lebanon with its Christian majority, are based on a British victory. While the French resent Britain's action against the fleet at Oran and speak of its incalculable consequences, it has enormously increased our prestige among the peoples of Syria. Britain's declaration not to tolerate interference by another power in Syria has been received with the utmost satisfaction by Muslims and Christians alike. It is recognised that the British are at present the defenders of Syria.

As a Frenchman with whom I discussed the dangers to the country said: "As long as the British fleet is in the Mediterranean no enemy can land." Until Britain's victory is attained the fear of the Italians supplanting the French will remain. The Italians are despised and hated by the people, especially the Muslims, who cannot forget Italy's atrocities in Northern Africa. "We want to have nothing to do with the people who threw out 12 mullahs from a plane," said a Muslim politician to me.

Pro-British feeling is strong and a number of persons expressed the desire to be placed under British rule.

These sentiments are not due to affection but based on economic considerations. The Syrians find their money based on the France is worthless abroad. The exchange is one pound sterling to eight and a half Syrian pounds, but one is lucky to get six-pence for one Syrian pound across the Frontier.

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

TRACES OF HINDU CULTURE IN AMERICA

(Continued From Page 9)

tra, afford, in the eyes of these scholars, positive proof of the reality of the Asiatic connection with America. The Mayan sculptor who made the elephants could never have seen the animal in the flesh as the American elephant had been extinct on that continent for thousands of years. No American archaeologist has yet been able to account for the representation of the elephant in the Mayan sculptures, except on the theory of some unknown extraneous influence exerted in some unknown period of American history. Prof. G. Elliot Smith, ex-President, Anthropological Section of the British Association, who is firmly convinced of the Hindu origin of the elephant motif in Mayan sculptures, thinks that the main cultural current from Asia reached Central America in the 8th century A.D. through the Caroline group of islands. Other scholars opine that waves of immigration into Central America must have taken place earlier too, in the fourth and fifth centuries A.D. In any case, the idea of Hindu cultural influence on Mayan civilization, appears to be steadily winning acceptance among students of Mayan antiquities. Scholars have also not been wanting in the West, who have felt the need of admitting similar cultural infiltration in the civilization of the Incas. But a large part of the field here is still untrodden and one has to await further exploration before one can state anything definitely about the true origins of Inca civilization.

In the book under review, Mr. Chaman Lal, the enterprising Delhi journalist, who has had the advantage of a recent personal visit to various important centres of past Mayan and Inca cultures and, what is more, the sympathetic co-operation and help of officials on the spot in Mexico and elsewhere, has got together evidences of a most varied character, in support of his contention that Hindu colonization of both Central and South America had taken place in some remote past. He points out that Hindu epic and Pauranic literature is full of descriptions of a nether-world known as "Patala" inhabited by a rich and flourishing race of Nagas, and he maintains that this "Patala" was America. Mr. Chaman Lal finds the imprints of Hindu culture in the religious beliefs and social customs of the Mayas and Incas, in their architecture, calendar, rituals, mode of education, system of castes and a dozen other aspects of their life. He supports his claim with a number of quotations from official and other authoritative sources. One such quotation from "Mexican Archaeology" by Prof. Rama Mena, Curator of the National Museum of Mexico, should suffice here. He writes, "A deep mystery enfolds the tribes that inhabited the state of Chiapas in the district named Palenque. Their wonderful works of art of perfect design and finished workmanship seem to say that these people were greatly advanced and of recent age. Yet their writing and the anthropological type, as well as their personal adornments, and finally their systems and style of construction clearly indicate the remotest antiquity ..... The human types are like those of India. Their perfection in design, the irreproachable technique of their beliefs, the sumptuous head-dress and ostentatious buildings on high, the system of construction, all speak of India and the Orient."

Mr. Chaman Lal's work, though it is written in a hasty and disjointed manner and displays a too great readiness to accept as established facts pieces of uncorroborated evidence and though it indulges in flights of fancy which no sound scholar would do, is to be warmly welcomed inasmuch as it is bound to rouse the interest of Indian students of antiquities in the untrodden field of the history of Hindu cultural conquest of the two Americas. The evidence he has marshalled in support of his contention deserves to be carefully scrutinized by all students of Indian antiquities. The book which is profusely illustrated by authentic photographs of relics of Mayan and Inca civilization, deserves to be widely read.

R. K. PRABHU.

"Innocence."

Children's Own Corner

CONDUCTED BY Khanjola & the All India Children's Association

"The Sleep That Flits On Baby's Eyes".

"Sweet Smile."

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It is "lovely" to see little boys and girls with little umbrellas in their hands these days. When the rain comes, their little umbrellas go up. You should see how their little hands open the little umbrellas. It is, indeed; "lovely" to see all that.

I saw a "lovelier" thing than that this morning. You see, a little boy had no little umbrella with himself—no, not a big umbrella either had he. So, as the rain began to pour all of a sudden, what was he to do?

Of course, other persons walking on the road started opening their umbrellas immediately. One by one the umbrellas began to go up. And this little kid—well, he started running under the umbrellas of one man, another man, and so on, under the umbrellas of practically all the passers-by.

The wonder of it was, he went through the way, practically unnoticed by the person, under whose umbrella he took shelter. No doubt, when he left him and took protection under another umbrella, the previous person detected him. But he only smiled, and so did I smile: it was really very "lovely"!

* * * *

Prize Winners

I realized a bit too late that the last prize competition was very easy. I received more than 200 entries. Except those only who made certain mistakes in the forwarding slips, almost all were right. In such a case it was a task for our "Judge" to decide how to award the prizes?

To get out of the difficulty, it was decided to send prizes to all who had taken part in the competition, barring those few whose forwarding slips were wrongly written. That amounted to practically 200 prizes. So there was another difficulty: What prizes should be sent?

Ultimately it was decided to send copies of the August issue of "Pushpa—The Children's Own Paper" to every one. I do not know how my sisters and brothers would appreciate the idea Any way it has been arranged to send them the copies with a hope that they will like them, and probably take part in the competitions appearing in that paper

By the bye, I may inform you that another prize competition for you all will appear in the next week's "Children's Own Corner" of this paper: You may be on the look-out for it!

* * * *

Little Shirts From Big

A mother whose children have all grown up sat looking over a pile of her husband's shirts. Some had cuffs frayed beyond all turning; some had a break in the material just below the collar in front; others had a hole where an elbow had been too insistent; but they all had so much good material that she disliked to tear them up for cleaning cloths.

She finally decided to make little shirts from the big ones, and give them to a near-by orphanage. She accordingly obtained a pattern and a few spools of thread, and embarked upon an enterprise that has kept her busy and happy ever since.

Her husband laughingly declares that she can't wait for his shirts to wear out, but confiscates perfectly good ones; and that when she buys him new shirts it is always with an eye to what would make over attractively for little boys!

Her method is as follows: First cut the man's shirt apart on all seams, leaving the front with the buttons and button-holes intact; then cut out the small shirt—fronts from fronts, backs from backs, sleeves from sleeves, and collars from the tails. She uses a size 8 pattern, with sport style collar because experience has shown that this will fit boys of ages varying from 6 to 10.

It takes her a little over an hour and a half to produce one small shirt that will give a great deal of pleasure, and plenty of wear, to its new owner.

* * * *

How Time Passes

What is time? If this afternoon we ask somebody the time and he says "Four o'clock", he refers to what is marked on the dial of a clock or watch, and that simply records that it is four hours since the sun reached its highest point in the sky. We tell time by the passage of the sun across the sky.

Time cannot be separated from motion. We may walk to the railway station in seven minutes or run there in three. The amount of time depends upon our motion, and the speed of our travelling depends upon the time occupied.

Keeping Cool.

Without movement there could be no time. Everything in the universe is in motion, from the biggest stars down to the tiniest atoms of which our bodies and all things are made up, and time is the record of these movements. We say a certain event happened so long before or after something else. If everything stopped moving time would have no meaning.

* * * *

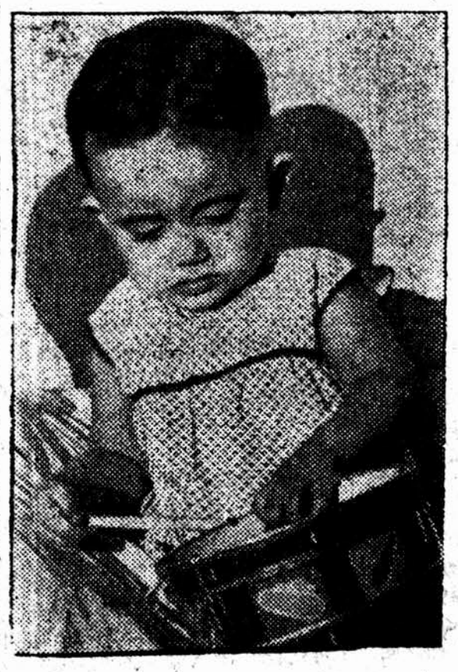
Model Boats

A model-boat hobby has been made the means of completing his education for a brother of mine. He does not make the usual ornament models for mantels. His models are of sloops and other pleasure sailing craft. The hulls are carved from mahogany and other hard woods. They never exceed six inches in length

When the hull has been completed it is cut in half length-

(Continued on page 29)

The Signal.



Little Drummer.

Fetching Water.

A Page For Women

Marriage To Rich Girl Presents Plenty Of Problems

(BY REGINE.)

Dear Regine:

I am twenty-six and madly in love with a beautiful girl who is twenty-one. But here's the hitch. I, a school teacher and she is the daughter of a very rich man. She will probably come into a small fortune if he dies and even now she is living as only rich girls do. She has her own car, travels constantly, beautiful clothes, etc.

She says she loves me and is willing to marry me. But I am more than a little afraid because I know she is likely to wish she hadn't tied herself to a poor man, after a while.

I have a fairly good education, having worked my way through college. But I also have a widowed mother to support . . . and this angle of my life is also disturbing since I can't see how this lovely, fairy like creature will fit into my humble existence. Yet I can't help loving her. She is so very sweet, well bred, charming . . . and without any of those grasping qualities less privileged girls often have.

Shall I give her up or hang on, hoping for a break of some kind? She says she will help me, if we marry.—IN A QUANDARY.

Say Goodbye Forever

My dear boy . . . I hate to be a kill joy but I suggest you give this charming girl the go-by, because you are heading for disaster. You say your girl has none of those grasping characteristics less privileged girls have. Obviously the girl has never been thwarted so that it is comparatively easy for her to be free from these unpleasant urges, which frequently result in unpleasant expressions of character.

I think your setup is not the kind that will be conductive to happiness with this girl. Even if she were to see to it that you get a break, I think you will find it rather humiliating to go from a school teacher to the kind of place she may provide for you. The fact is, a man is rarely happy, whose wife puts him over. It is one thing for money to marry money and increase it. It is another for a boy who has worked his way through school and has a widowed mother to support, to accept the benevolence of a rich girl's family.

Right from the beginning, her people are going to make you feel self conscious. Whereas now your horizon is narrow, at least you are master of all you survey. If you marry her, you will find the situation completely reversed.

It Is Written

In a book of the sages is the law; "When choosing a wife, descend a step." This idea was not promulgated to merely make conversation. A man must be master, the head of his household . . . and how can he ever achieve this place if he starts out with two strikes against him?

These poorer girls of whom you speak so slightingly have been up against the same situation and handicaps as you have. They understand the meaning of struggle and can struggle with you. But this lovely girl is merely intrigued by your physical characteristics, I imagine . . . and possibly your mind. And she has not fully realized that a man is not to be bought in the way you buy a mink coat or a diamond bracelet. Men are complex creatures . . . very proud and conspicuously eager to lay the world at the feet of a woman, not to have it the other way around.

Tell her your obligations are such that you cannot accept her help . . . and then find a girl more like yourself, intelligent, yet not so far beyond your station.—GOOD LUCK.

Whiten

Your Skin Secretly and Quickly with Stillman's Bleach Cream. No longer need you admire others — wish that your skin was as light and attractive as theirs. One jar of Stillman's will make you equally charming. Continued applications will surprise you, convince you that there is only one beautifier, only one whitener that words alone cannot express its beautifying power. It's germicidal, too.

Sole Agents:—
Messrs. MARTIN & HARRIS LTD.,
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HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Mildew may be successfully removed by using kerosene. Saturate the garment with it thoroughly, roll it up and put it away for 24 hours. Wash in warm suds and all trace of mildew will be gone.

* * * *

When measuring sirups or molasses, dip cup in hot water and mixture will not stick to the sides of the cup.

* * * *

To remove candle grease from black suede shoes, take a piece of brown paper, cover the candle grease with it, then hold a warm iron over it. The spot will soon be absorbed.

* * * *

Clear ammonia—pure, not household—will remove paint from windows even when it has been on a long time. Apply with a scrubbing brush.

* * * *

If you get cake too stiff never add more milk, but beat an egg and add it gradually until the desired thickness is attained.

COW AND CALF CUDDLE TOYS

Children the world over are fondest of cuddle toys. They eat, sleep and walk with a cuddle toy in their arms. Here is a set which we know the kiddies would love to possess. The cow measures about 7 1|2 by 9 inches.

FRUIT DESSERTS

Austrian Peach Dumplings

A reader asks for a recipe for Austrian peach dumplings. Plums are more often used for this dessert than are peaches. You may take your choice, using, however, whole pitted plums, instead of halved peaches:—

1|2 cup drained raw potatoes, peeled.
2 tablespoons butter.
2 pounds boiled potatoes, riced and cooled.
1 teaspoon salt.
2 eggs, slightly beaten.
3|4 cup flour.
Peaches.
Sugar.
Butter.

Grate raw potato place in strainer, let drain, stirring occasionally. Heat fat in frying pan, add drained potato and cook until it forms a paste. Let cool, add riced potatoes, salt and eggs. Stir in flour and beat until smooth. Form pieces of the dough into flat, round cakes, in the hollow of the hand. Have cakes about 2 1|2 inches wide. In the centre of each, place half a peeled peach, from which the pit has been removed and the space filled with sugar and a little melted butter. Fold dough over and roll into a round dumpling. Cook in boiling salted water for ten minutes. Drain. Spread bread crumbs browned in butter over the top.

PEACH CAKE.

1|4 cup shortening.
1|2 cup sugar.
1 egg.
1 1|2 cups flour.
3 teaspoons baking powder
1|2 teaspoon salt.
1|2 cup milk.
1|2 teaspoon vanilla.
1|2 teaspoon almond flavouring.
Sliced peaches.
Sugar.
Butter.

Cream shortening, stir in sugar and cream together until light and fluffy. Stir in well-beaten egg. Add the flour, sifted with baking powder and salt, alternately with milk, beating well after each addition. Stir in flavouring. Pour batter into a rectangular greased baking dish. Arrange sliced peaches in rows on top of batter. Sprinkle with sugar (cinnamon, if desired) and dot with a little butter. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., about thirty minutes, until cake is done.

(COPYRIGHT).

If in making frosting you add too much water to the confectioner's sugar, instead of adding more sugar add flour to thicken the frosting. It will be impossible to detect the taste of flour.

* * * *

Squash may be easily peeled if it is first put into the oven and thoroughly warmed.

* * * *

Immerse an ink-stained handkerchief in milk immediately after it has been stained, allow it to soak and the ink will disappear.

* * * *

Remember that children require a quart of milk daily and adults should have a pint. The milk can be served alone or used in combination with other foods in soups, stews, hot chocolate or desserts.

Celery which has become wilted may be freshened by standing in a jug of water to which a pinch of bicarbonate of soda has been added.

* * * *

Label your jars and bottles with adhesive tape and write on the tape with red ink what the jars contain. The tape sticks to the jars and is not as likely to loosen as will the paper labels.

* * * *

Allow one tablespoon of cream or hot water for each egg when making omelets.

* * * *

To remove scorch from linen place between two dampened Turkish towels and press with a hot iron. The scorch stains will go into the towel and can be easily washed out.

PROMINENT ANDHRA LADY WORKER PASSES AWAY

(From A Correspondent)

Shrimati Vedantam Kamaladevi who expired on the 14th July at an early age of 43 at Cocanada was a pioneer of the women's movement in Andhra. She also took a leading part in the Congress movement in the province. To her credit must be given for the signal victories which the Congress secured by the defeat of the Raja of Bobbili, the leader of the Justice Party in the Madras Assembly election in 1937 and by the successful election of Mr. Ayyangar in 1934 to the Central Assembly from the Ceded Districts Constituency. She also played a prominent part in the Madras Corporation elections in 1935.

Born in the cultured family of the Pratapgiris at Nandalur in Ceded Districts on 5th May, 1897, she was married to Dr. V. V. Krishnayya, a leading social reformer of Cocanada. In the earlier part of her career, she wholeheartedly co-operated in the work of her husband who was in charge of the Cocanada Brahmo Orphanage. She then joined the Non-Co-operation movement in 1920, responding to call of Mahatma Gandhi and was the G. O. C. of the lady volunteers of the Cocanada Indian National Congress Session in 1923. Not only she, but her whole family, including her mother joined in the service of the nation. Her husband was in charge of the medical section in that Congress Session.

She presided over the Andhra Women's Conference held at Anantpur in 1926, and pleaded that women should take their place in the national struggle.

She was a member of the A.I.C.C. in the years 1929, 1930 and 1934.

Though sick at the time, she responded to the call of the Andhra leader, Syt Sambamurthi and led the Naupada (Ganjam

The late Shrimati Vedantam Kamaladevi

District) Salt Satyagraha and was awarded 6 months' imprisonment, which she spent in the Vellore Central Jail. After release, she took part in the Second Civil Disobedience Movement and presided over the banned Andhra Provincial Conference at Guntur in 1932 and was imprisoned for a second time for a period of six months. After her release she actively co-operated with her husband in the Harijan welfare work.

Thus, 'Service and Sacrifice' was her motto during the short span of life enjoyed by her. Her last self-imposed task before and during the fatal illness was spinning of 20,000 yards of yarn!

She leaves behind, her husband and six children and an orphan whom she brought up, besides a host of friends. She was a sister of Prof. Pratapgiri of Wilson College, Bombay. The country has lost a front-rank-worker in her premature demise.

Salute To Kashmir

(Continued From Page 6)

subsistences. Kashmir men and women are good to look at and pleasant to talk to. They are intelligent and clever with their hands. They have a rich and lovely country to live in. Why then should they be so terribly poor?

Again and again, as I was wrapped in pleasurable contemplation of Kashmir's beauty, I came back to hard earth with a shock when I saw this appalling poverty. Why should these people remain so miserably poor, I wondered, when nature had so abundantly endowed them? I do not know what the mineral or other natural resources of Kashmir are. I should imagine that the country is rich in them, and in any event a very full survey is one of the first steps that should be taken.

Tourist Traffic

But even if no additional wealth was disclosed, the existing resources are enough to raise the standard of living considerably. Provided of course that they are properly utilised and a co-ordinated and planned scheme is drawn up. Cheap power is available and many small and big industries can be started. The field for the development of cottage industries and handicrafts is enormous. Then there is the Tourist traffic for which Kashmir is an ideal country. It can well become the playground not only of India but of Asia.

I do not personally fancy a country depending largely on Tourist traffic. Such dependence is not good and external causes may put a sudden end to it. But there is no reason why Tourist traffic should not be developed as a part of a general scheme of all-round development. There is at present a Tourist Department but its activities appear to be strictly limited and of the flat official variety. I could not even get hold of simple guide books of Kashmir, and some descriptive accounts of the routes to and in Kashmir were so badly got up and printed that it was painful to refer to them. Even now possibly the only decent guides are those written a generation or more ago. The first job that the Tourist Department should take up is to produce cheap and simple guides and folders with full information about the various routes up or across valleys.

Kashmir is an ideal place for youth hostels such as have grown up all over Europe and America. The whole country should be dotted with these hostels and young people boys and girls, should be encouraged to tramp over the hills and valleys and thus gain an intimate knowledge of the country.

Hydro-Electric Works

I have mentioned cheap power. On my way up the Jhelum Valley, I visited again the hydro-electric power works. More than twenty years had made no difference to them or increased their utility, and much of the power produced was being wasted, and much that could be produced was not produced at all. These works symbolised for me the static condition of Kashmir.

For Kashmir has been singularly static. Srinagar city may have grown and there are more houses on the outskirts. New boulevards skirt the Dal Lake, and the Maharaja likes to build palaces. His new palace, a vast affair, looked chaste and attractive, unlike the usual palaces of ruling chiefs in florid and exuberant styles. But a few boulevards and palaces do not make much difference to a city or a country, and, apart from these minor changes, the aspect of Srinagar was not greatly changed.

I wish that some great architect would take charge of the planning and rebuilding of Srinagar, that the river fronts should be attacked first of all, that slums and poor men's houses should be removed and airy dwellings and avenues take their place, a proper drainage system introduced, and so much else done to convert Srinagar into a fairy city of dream-like beauty, through which runs the Vitastha and the many canals wind their way sluggishly with the 'shikaras' plying on them and the house-boats clinging to the banks. This is no fancy picture, for fairy land lies all round it; the magic is there already but unfortunately human hands and human folly have tried to cover it here and there. Still it peeps out through slum and dirt

But if this planning is to be resorted to, the building of palaces for a few rich must be held up and the resources of the State applied to this great work. There can be no planning with great vested interests consuming a great part of the wealth of the State and obstructing public progress. Nor can there be any such real planning when the standard of the people is very low, and poverty consumes them, and evil customs bar the way. We shall have to think differently and act rapidly if we are to achieve substantial results in our generation.

While Kasmir appeared so static and unchanging, one change pleased me greatly. This was the introduction of Basic Education in the State schools. I visited some of these schools and saw the happy children with bright and intelligent faces at work and at play. It is for this generation that we struggle and build, and it is well that some at least among them are learning rightly the business of life and developing in their early years, an integrated personality and adaptable minds and hands. I hope that Basic Education will spread throughout Kashmir and bring into its fold every little boy and little girl.

STAR FLASHES

by BRUNO

The new Light!

TUNGSRAM

KRYPTON

a brighter light at no extra cost

SOLE IMPORTERS

VOLKART BROS.

18th Century Oxford

When The Dons Drank

By CHRISTOPHER HOBHOUSE

Undoubtedly, the eighteenth-century dons often set a bad example. Their tenure was secure, sometimes irremovable. The exaction of an oath of allegiance which few honest churchmen could take meant that the plums of office went to the easy-going time-servers. Nepotism was common, sometimes even statutory; by the terms of Chichele's statutes, for instance, more than half the fellows of All Souls were "founders' kin," elected for no other reason.

Celibacy was imposed upon the fellows, and many of them preferred to contrive a liaison with some wench below stairs rather than lose a comfortable sinecure. When the fellows of All Souls employed the university's own press for pornographic ends; when the Provost of Worcester could be seen "in the great window next the quadrangle," "seen by Mr. Dean himself and almost all the house," in company with a Madam Walcup, "toyeing with her most ridiculously and fanning himself with her fan for almost all the afternoon"—it was not to be hoped that the junior members of the university should observe much higher standards, or spurn the advances of the tradesmen's daughters.

Some heads of houses made very light of their duties. Hearne records that Mr. George Wigan, the Principal of New Inn Hall, has shut up the gate of it and lives wholly in the country. Mr. Wightwicke was Master of Pembroke, doubtless as "founders' kin," since he bore the same name as the co-founder; he was "famed for a great Racer," and conducted the college services "with incredible Swiftness and confused Rapidity," as if he was running a race. A seventeenth-century canon of Christ Church, "a boon companion," preached upon one of the New Testament miracles to this effect: "every good fellow could turn wine into water; but who or any mortal could turn water into wine? This I say makes the miracle the greater."

Farce Of Examinations

Though the modern examination system has proved a very mixed blessing, there was little merit in the methods by which degrees were awarded in the eighteenth century. The qualifications were in theory both doctrinal and scholastic, and the former consisted in reading the 39 Atricles. "The Dean of the College invites the young man to breakfast—a couple of articles are read—then succeeds a wadding of cold meat—an interlayer of boiled eggs divides the third and fourth; the doctrine of Predestination requires to be swallowed down with a cup of tea and the Dean reads the newspaper, while the candidate reads the remainder."

As for scholastic qualifications, their scrutiny was a pure formality. The proctors selected the examiners, and by paying a crown to the proctor's man the candidate could get the examiner he wanted. Amhurst says that "it is the custom for the candidates to present the examiners with a piece of gold, or to give them a handsome entertainment, and make them drunk; which they commonly do the night before examination, and sometimes keep them till morning, and so adjourn, cheek by jowl, from their drinking room to the school where they are to be examined." A few stock questions, with answers "handed down from age to age," were then set to the examinee; his testimonium was signed; and a few weeks later he found himself a Bachelor of Arts.

Terrific Drinking?

The drinking was undoubtedly terrific. Mr. Inett, a gentleman commoner of Magdalen Hall, drank himself to death at a drinking party; as for Lord Lovelace, the Principal of his hall "never knew him sober but twelve hours," which is not surprising, since he drank a quart of brandy every morning.

An excellent picture of the Oxford parson, entirely convincing because of its ingenuousness, is drawn by that observant traveller, Pastor Moritz, as late as 1782. Moritz was a Lutheran pastor, the son of a regimental oboist at Hameln; his sophistication was small; and he travelled through Georgian England with wide-open eyes, on foot.

He had high hopes of Oxford, "that seat of the muses" but as a foot-traveller he got short shrift from the taverns on the way, where he was refused admittance. Past Nuneham, late at night, he was overtaken by a jovial companion who announced himself as the curate of Dorchester; and they proceeded into Oxford together. Moritz was tired out, and it was midnight when they arrived in "the longest, the finest, and most beautiful street in Europe." The curate, Mr. Modd, was sustained by the hope of still finding company in an ale-house, and accordingly they looked in at the Mitre, where Moritz saw to his astonishment "a great number of clergymen, all with their gowns and bands on, sitting around a large table, each with his pot of beer before him." The conversation was "loud, general, and a little confused." One Mr. Clerk started "sundry objections to the Bible." First he maintained that the Bible said "that God was a "wine-bibber," and a "drunkard."

"On this Mr. Modd fell into a violent passion, and maintained that it was utterly impossible that any such passage should be found in the Bible. Another Divine, a Mr. Caern, referred us to his absent brother, who had already been forty years in the church, and must certainly know something of such a passage, if it were in the Bible, but he would venture to lay any wager his brother knew nothing of it.

"'Waiter! Fetch a Bible!' called out Mr. Clerk, and a great family Bible was immediately brought in, and opened on the table, among all the beer jugs. Mr. Clerk turned over a few leaves, and in the Book of Judges he read: 'Shall I leave my wine, which cheereth God and man?'

"Mr. Modd and Mr. Caern, who had before been most violent, now sat as if struck dumb. A silence of some minutes prevailed, when all at once I said, 'Why, gentlemen, you must be sensible, that is but an allegorical expression; how often, in the Bible, are Kings called Gods?'

God Is A Barber

"'Why, yes, to be sure', said Mr. Modd and Mr. Caern, 'it is an allegorical expression; nothing can be more clear; it is a metaphor, and there it is absurd to understand it in a literal sense.' And now they, in their turn, triumphed over poor Clerk, and drank large draughts to my health. Mr. Clerk, however, had not yet exhausted his quiver; and so he desired them to explain to him a passage in the prophecy of Isaiah, where it is said, in express terms, that "God is a barber."

Mr. Modd was so enraged at this that he called Clerk an impudent fellow; and Mr. Caern again still more earnestly referred us to his absent brother, who had been forty years in the church, and who therefore, he doubted not, would also consider Mr. Clerk as an impudent fellow, if he maintained any such abominable notions. Mr. Clerk, all this while, sat perfectly composed; but, turning to a passage in Isaiah, he read these words: "In the same day, the Lord shall shave with a razor the head, and the hair of the feet; and it shall also consume the beard.'

If Mr. Modd and Mr. Caern were before stunned and confounded, they were much more so now. I broke silence a second time and said: 'Why, gentlemen, this also is clearly metaphorical, and it is equally just, strong, and beautiful.' 'Ay, to be sure it is,' rejoined Mr. Modd and Mr. Caern both in a breath, at the same time rapping the table with their knuckles. 'Ay, to be sure it is; anybody may see it is; why, it is as clear as the day.' . . .

Mr. Clerk made no further objections to the Bible. My health, however, was again encored and drank in strong ale . . . At last, when morning drew near, Mr. Modd suddenly exclaimed, Damn me, I must read prayers this morning at All Souls!'"

Mr. Modd was in fact the chaplain of Corpus, whose President and Fellows once had to admonish him for his drunkenness.

* * * *

Memoir Of Dr. Kettell

As for Dr. Kettell, President of Trinity, his end was hastened by the outrageous licence of the Court ladies during the Civil Wars. Kettell has been so well described by John Aubrey, his own pupils, that a digression is not to be avoided.

"The Doctor's fashion was to go up and down the college, and peep in at the keyholes to see whether the boys did follow their books or no.

"He observed that the houses that had the smallest beer had the most drunkards, for it forced them to go into the town to comfort their stomachs, wherefore Dr. Kettell always had in his college excellent beer, not better to be had in Oxon. so that we could not go to any other place but for the worse, and we had the fewest drunkards of any house in Oxford.

"He preached every Sunday at his parsonage at Garsington, about five miles off. He rode on his bay gelding, with his boy Ralph before him with a leg of mutton (commonly) and some college bread.

"A neighbour of mine, Mr. St. Low, told me he heard him preach once in St. Mary's Church at Oxon. I know not whether this was the only time or no that he used this following way of conclusion: But now I see it is time for me to shut up my book, for I see the doctors' men coming wiping of their beards from the ale-house. (He could from the pulpit plainly see them, and 'twas their custom in sermon to go there, and about the end of sermon to return to wait on their masters.)

"Our Grove was the Daphne for the ladies and their gallants to walk in, and many times my lady Isabella Thynne would make her entry with a theorbo or lute played before her. . . . She was most beautiful, most humble, charitable, etc., but she could not subdue one thing. I remember one time this lady and fine Mrs. Fenshawe (her great and intimate friend, who lay at our college) would have a frolic to make a visit to the President. The old Doctor quickly perceived that they came to abuse him: he addresses his discourse to Mrs. Fenshawe, saying, Madam, your husband and father I bred up here, and I knew your grandfather. I know you to be a gentlewoman; I will not say you are a whore; but get you gone for a very woman. The dissoluteness of the times, as I have said, grieving the good old Doctor, his days were shortened, and died and was buried at Garsington."—("World Digest.")

IN RURAL ENGLAND NOW

In the country inns in England—the social centre of any English village—they have moved the radio set from the sitting-room into the public bar. As the villagers come in for their evening drink and gossip, they gather round and listen to the news.

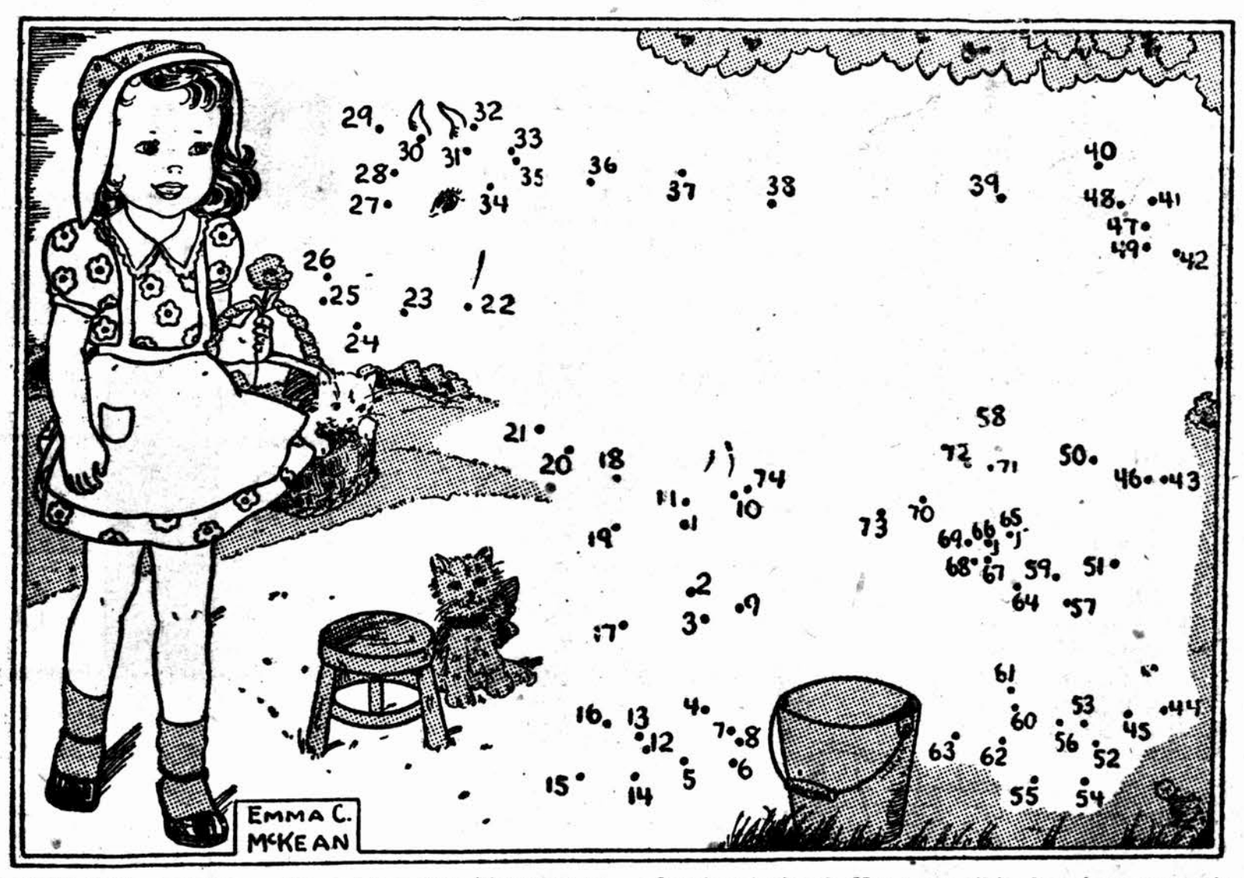
PUZZLES and PASTIMES

NEEEEEDAAAAALPCWHSCR

THERE are three Indian tribes hidden in this jumble. Can you identify them?

Answer: Delaware; Apache; Seneca.

What Are They Gazing At? Complete the Picture and See



THE little country maid and her two kittens are gazing very intently at something which the artist left out of the picture. Would you like to know what is missing? Use a pencil in drawing connecting lines from dot 1 to dot 2, and so on from dot to dot in regular order until you reach 74.

Cross-Quiz Puzzle

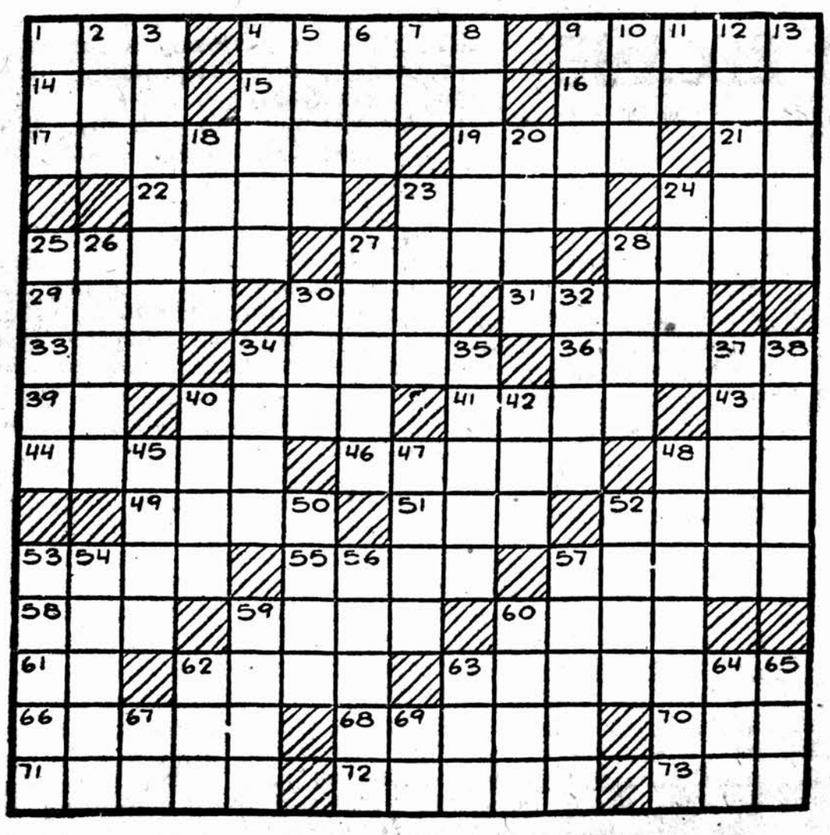
With Questions to Answer

HORIZONTAL

1—Unit of energy
4—Tag
9—Devices for producing light
14—Meadow
15—Growing out
16—In what constellation is Bellatrix?
17—In what city was the premiere of "Gone With the Wind"?
19—To engage in
21—Therefore
22—Melody
23—Dwell
24—Possessive pronoun
25—Thin metal disk
27—Fail to keep
28—Huge
29—On the ocean
30—Cloth
31—Actual
33—Long narrow inlet
34—Strength
36—Religious ceremonies
39—European fish
40—Unable to speak
41—Wind instrument
43—Behold!
44—Separate
46—Demonstrates
48—Hesitation of speech
49—Beverages
51—Unit
52—Destiny
53—Rod
55—Comfort
57—Penetrated
58—Being
59—Woody fiber
60—Tie
61—Chinese measure
62—List of actors
63—Annuity
66—Egyptian water lily
68—Wear away
70—Novel
71—Breathe noisily
72—Appraises
73—Turn to the right

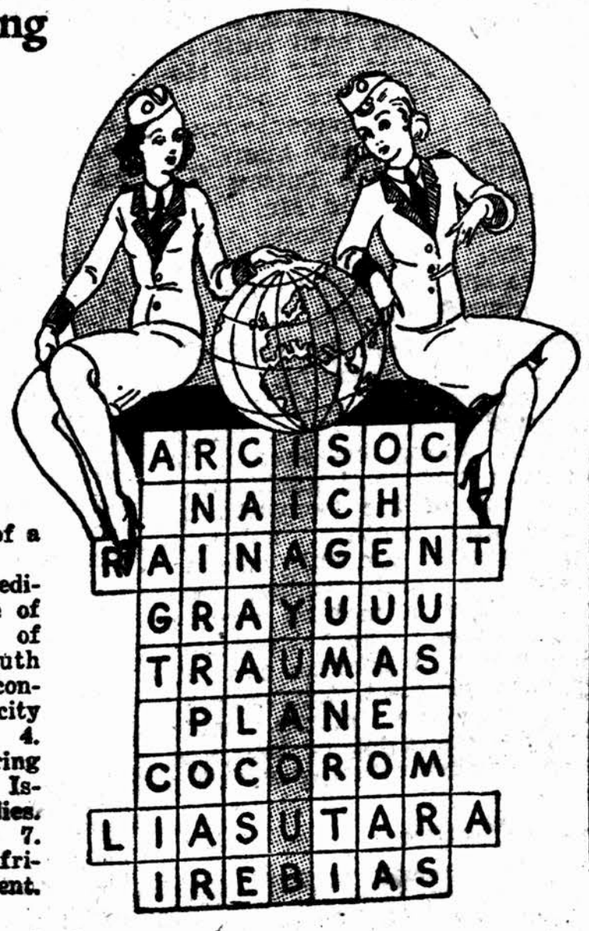
VERTICAL

1—Tone in Guido's scale
2—Immerse
3—What statue did Pygmalion fall in love with?
4—Ulyanoff was the real name of what Russian leader?
5—Species of pier
6—Sound made by sheep
7—Latin conjunction
8—Who wrote "Arrowsmith"?
9—Theatre box
10—Metric measure of area
11—Note of the scale
12—Attitudinizes
13—Force air audibly through the nose
18—Plane surface
20—Declare
23—Easy gait
24—Stop
25—Where is the Eiffel Tower?
26—Apart
27—What philosopher was married to George Eliot?
28—Fruitless
30—Decay
32—Makes a mistake
34—Unadulterated
35—River of Europe
37—Exalt the spirits of
38—Scattered seeds
40—Declare for a score
42—Be indebted to
45—Vehicles
47—Entertainer of guests
48—What president was an editor at Marion, Ohio?
50—Bodies of water
52—Assortment of type
53—Who wrote "The World of Willian Clissold"?
54—Negative ion
56—Flower
57—Parts of the skeleton
59—Foundation
60—Portend
62—Mongrel dog
63—Small child
64—Born
65—Female sheep
67—Towards
69—Egyptian sun god



(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

Globe-Trotting Anagrams



HERE is a little mental globe-trotting to test your knowledge of geography. Rearrange the letters in each row of this drawing to form the names of the places described below. If this is done correctly, the shaded row of squares, read downward, will spell the name of a large oriental city.

1. Island in the Mediterranean, birthplace of Napoleon. 2. Land of Confucius. 3. South American republic containing the largest city on that continent. 4. Small republic bordering on the preceding. 5. Island in the East Indies. 6. Country in Asia. 7. French province in Africa. 8. Smallest continent. 9. Northern Asia.

CHILDREN'S OWN CORNER

(Continued From Page 25)

wise and mounted on a highly polished background of wood or chromium. The sails are also carved from a light-coloured wood and mounted so that they stand away from the background. When the whole model is mounted it presents the effect of a raised silhouette.

These silhouetted models are mounted with heavy bases and are used as bookends, or they may be used as wall decorations.

* * * *

Yes And No

Here is a game of Yes and No. A player thinks of some person or thing and the others ask him questions about it, to all of which he answers only Yes or No.

The inquirers must guess from his answers what he is thinking of. Shrewd questions will soon lead to the discovery.

This is a good game and well adapted to follow one in which there is much physical exercise.

A Catch

Go up to your chum one day and cry: "Hallo. You've got something on the end of your nose and it's in the corner of your eyes, too."

"What is it?" he will ask.

"Why, the letter 'E' of course!" you laugh. That is at the end of his nosE and in the corners of each eyE, too, isn't it?

* * * *

"On Liars"

Teacher: "I am going to speak on liars to-day. How many of you have read the twenty-fifth chapter of the text?"

Nearly every student raised his hand.

Teacher: "Good. You are the group to whom I wish to speak. There is no twenty-fifth chapter!"

* * * *

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

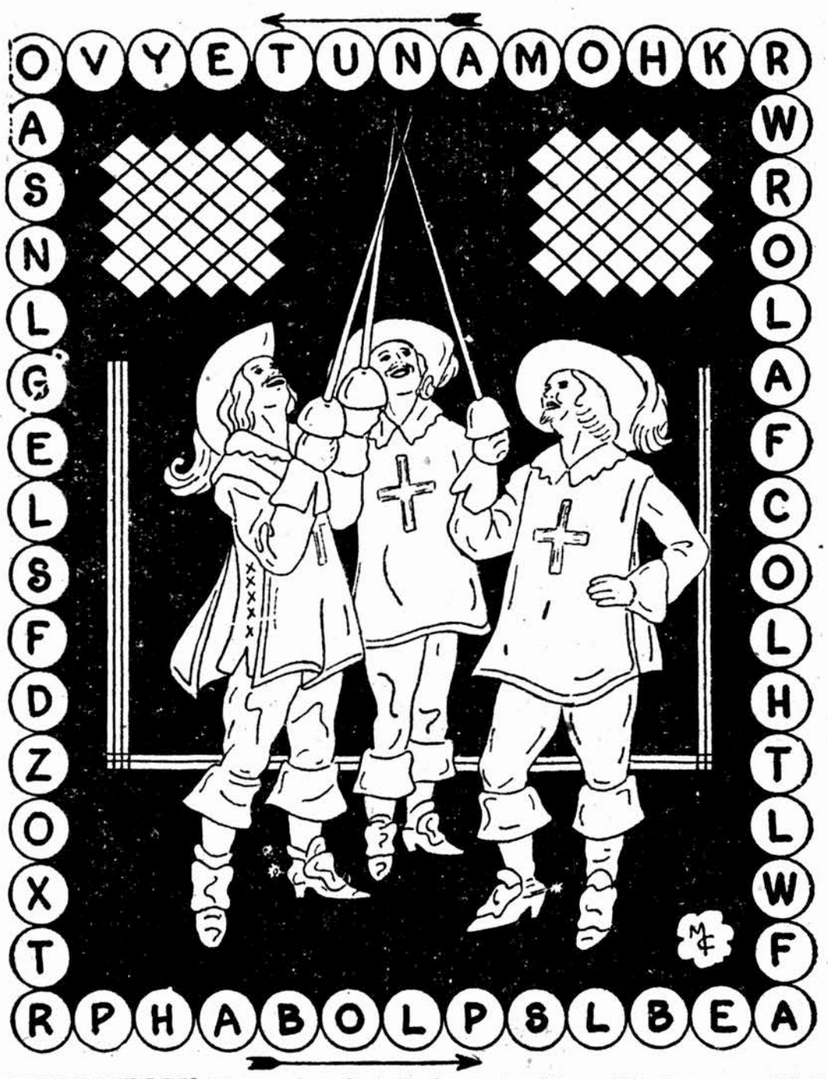
Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar—BOMBAY.

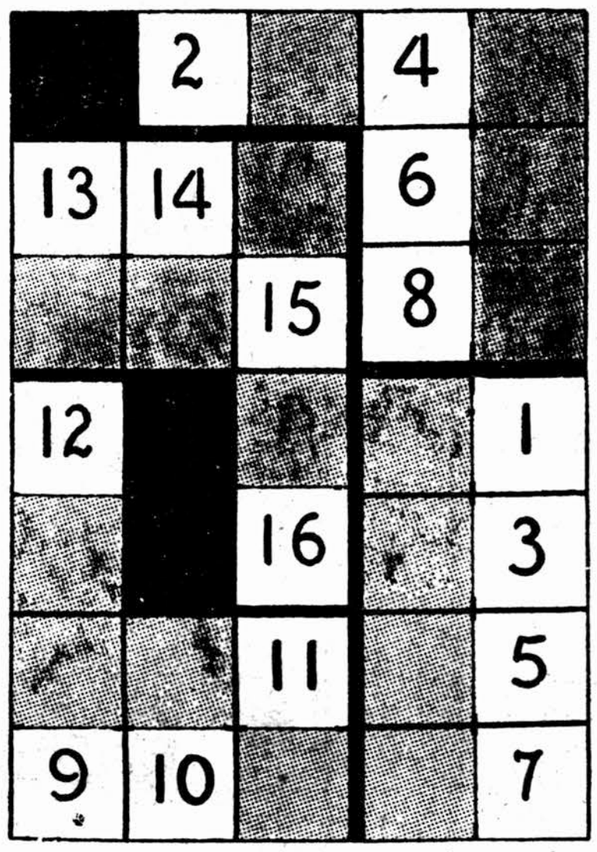
All Good Wishes from,
Your loving,
Dada

The Pledge of the Three Musketeers



EVERYBODY has read or heard about the Three Musketeers. Well, here they are making a pledge. Do you want to know what that pledge was? Here is the way to find out: Starting with a certain letter in one of the small circles forming a frame for the picture, add every third letter once around the square and you will have the pledge.

Who Can Assemble This Magic Square?



IN the accompanying drawing are sixteen tabs each of which consists of a number and a blank. Cut out these tabs making a slight cut at each side of the centers on the heavy black line. Now you are to fit these tabs together so as to form a magic square, having only the numbers showing and these numbers totaling the same in each horizontal and vertical row, as well as in the two large diagonal rows.

In the completed square each blank will be beneath a number, so it will help in forming the square to know what number a blank will come below. You will note that the tabs are grouped in fours. Write the numbers from 1 to 16 on the blanks so that the four tabs in each group will total the same. The written-in numbers will then indicate what number to place over each blank.

In making up the square, do not tear tabs in half. Weave them.

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 31)

COURTESAN WHO BECAME EMPRESS

(Continued From Page 4)

seemed clearly marked, and for a time she followed the ordinary line, becoming like her elder sister an actress and a prostitute. In the latter profession she was outstandingly successful, her beauty and charm soon making her one of the city's most notorious women. She was only 20 when she accompanied one of her lovers, Hecebolus of Tyre, to Cyrene.

He did not kill her when he discovered that she had deceived him; he only turned her out to make her way back as best she could. It was a long and difficult way, but she finally returned to Byzantium with a little hoard of gold and jewels, and in Byzantium she met the nephew of the Emperor Justin, the famous Justinian. He fell in love with her, took her to the palace as his acknowledged mistress, and presently married her. Two years later, when he succeeded his uncle on the throne, Theodora was crowned as his Empress and, what was yet more amazing, co-ruler over what was left of the Roman Empire.

Saviour Of Byzantium

Historians agree that she was a faithful wife and an able politician. Nor can there be any doubt that it was her courage that prevented Justinian and his Ministers from beating a shameful retreat on that last day of those Nika riots which almost destroyed Byzantium and resulted in the loss of some 30,000 lives. But apart from these and a few other facts, authorities disagree. Mr. Vandercook, with whom Theodora is obviously a favourite, takes the most favourable view of her actions.

He attributes to her the plan that saved Byzantium from the rioters; he denies the charges of cruelty brought against her, declaring that: "In a bloody time, she appears . . . . to have been singularly temperate," using her famous underground torture chambers more to inspire terror than for any other purpose. The tale of her murder of her son he treats as myth, along with her insatiable greed and sale of offices, while her elaborate spy system he considers to have been an excellent and much needed intelligence service. Of the ingratitude towards the great general, Belisarius, of which Gibbon accuses both Theodora and Justinian, he has nothing to say.

What he emphasizes is her share in bringing about that second blooming, when for a time it seemed as if the great days had dawned once more and Imperial Rome was again to become mistress of the world, when Byzantium witnessed such a triumph as had not been seen for two hundred years, and the Mediterranean was once again a Roman lake. "Innumerable documents have been lost," many of the writing we still possess are extremely biased, and Mr. Vandercook frankly admits that where fact has failed he has resorted to what seemed to him the most probable fiction.

The result goes far to justify the method. From his pages there emerges the clear, well-defined and consistent figure of a woman strong, courageous, independent, loyal and intelligent, a woman not of the twentieth but of the sixth century, belonging to a day when the only educated women, the only women who could talk with men on terms of equality were the courtesans, when belief in demons and witches was rampant, tolerance unknown, and the plague which destroyed one-third of the population of Byzantium regarded as an act of God.

Vivid Pictures

Mr. Vandercook presents vivid, often dramatic pictures not only of Theodora herself, but of a period which in spite of its differences had much in common with our own, telling of the gambling at the races as well as of the ambitions of Chosroes and the experiments of Mazdak, the Persian leader who "preached the equal sharing of all wealth," which, "due to faulty mathematical computation," his followers fancied meant "wealth for all," ideas which do not sound entirely unfamiliar.

In that sixth century a period was drawing to a close. For a time men grove to turn back and to revive the splendid past, as men always do at the end of an epoch. Theodora was great because she "remembered Rome," and sought to revive the glories of Rome. But she and Justinian and all those who tried to help them lift "the fallen colossus" so that it might again tower over the earth were working against what our author calls "the drift of time," that spirit of the age which was stronger than they could possibly be, so that although they built magnificently, they were compelled to build on foundations already riddled with decay. It was Theodora's misfortune, not her fault, that she was an empress, not of the dawn but of the dusk.

UPTON SINCLAIR'S LATEST

Before Upton Sinclair sent the manuscript of "World's End" to his publishers, The Viking Press, he had parts of it read and criticized by at least thirty readers, says the "New York Times Book Review." The 374 pages which dealt with the Peace Conference were checked by no less than eight men who served on the staff at the conference in 1919. All this was done because, although "World's End" is a novel, it contains historic characters and incidents which the author claims are "correct in all details"—rather a bold claim to make in regard to anything in this controversial age. "World's End" was to be published on June 17.

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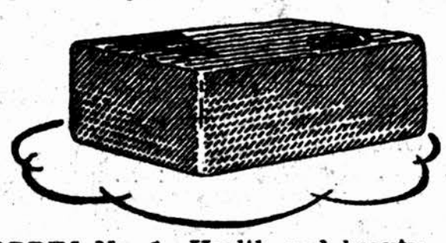

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Nazism Must Be Rooted Out

(Continued from Page 8)

basis of "any security" on the European continent is "the security of France." The basis of peace in Central Europe is the awareness that in the present age of mechanised war and air war "neither France nor England can isolate themselves from Central Europe and deliver it up to the tender mercies of the rivalries of the other Great Powers".

The freedom of Europe is indivisible. If slavery and violence dominate Central Europe, soon first France and then Great Britain will fall under the weight of this slavery. "I think that these fundamental truths of European politics were completely forgotten from 1930 to 1939 and that it was only the present war that reminded all Europe of them again." Under the pretext that the peace of Versailles was not just in every point, a political theory grew up called Nazism, which held that Central Europe should be given up to Germany. "Whenever in the history of Europe this theory took root, it always led inevitably to a European War".

4.—CONCLUSION.

If therefore, this war is not to be succeeded by another war, we must not forget all these truths. After this war, it will really be necessary to create a "European system of security" which would be able to check evil in its beginnings, that is, a system which would not allow any new Hitler to arise, any regime which considers it the highest patriotism not to keep its word, to lie and deceive, to destroy its neighbours by force, to disintegrate States by lying propaganda and never to keep a single treaty.

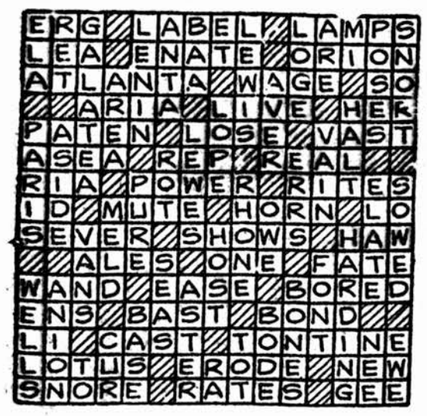
I do not intend to deal in detail with the future peace; I only wish to stress that this new system of European solidarity means for me: "(1) The freedom of the small Central European nations; (2) New federal units in different parts of Europe"; (3) The rebuilding of the League of Nations system, in order better to correspond to the post-war situation than was the case with the League of Nations in the last few years, and to render possible at least a relative limitation of armaments; (4) A new system of economic collaboration which would render impossible the economic conflict between the democracies and the autarkical totalitarian States.

"These, ladies and gentlemen, are my hopes and my fears." I believe that my fears will not be realised and I am convinced that we shall all in a common effort do everything to bring my hopes to fulfilment. I am certain that my hopes are the hopes of all men of goodwill, of all good Europeans and above all the hopes of the overwhelming majority of all the citizens of the British Empire.

I wish for all of you, all British citizens, that none of your fears in this war may come to pass either, and that on the other hand all your hopes may be completely realised. I know that if this is the case my nation too, will be happy and free again, and I too, shall be able to return from your beautiful country, the land of my exile, in which I have enjoyed such great hospitality and sympathy amongst you all—that I shall be able freely to return to free Czechoslovakia.

THIS WEEK'S PUZZLE SOLUTIONS

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



The Three Musketeers: Start with the letter "A" in the lower right hand corner and by adding every third letter once around the square you will have "All for one, one for all."

Globe-Trotting Anagrams: Corsica, China, Argentina, Uruguay, Sumatra, Nepal, Morocco, Australia, Siberia. The name of the city is SINGAPORE.

The Magic Square: Top Row: 11, 5, 4, 14. Second Row: 2, 16, 9, 7. Third Row: 13, 3, 6, 12. Bottom Row: 8, 10, 15, 1.

GLIDING

(Continued From Page 1)

as quickly as possible and the sooner the start is made the sooner will they be trained. Months must elapse before sufficient training aircraft could be made available, but in quite a short time if the order were placed, an entirely adequate fleet of gliders could be made ready for operation in India. Thus while the power aircraft are coming along, glider pilots are being trained and got ready to use them, and the time taken for power flying training would be considerably reduced.

Mechanics

Highly skilled and licensed mechanics both for airframe and engine, to say nothing of instruments, are required to maintain power aircraft in the air. The glider is a simple contraption of wood and fabric and can be repaired by ordinary skilled carpenters working under suitable supervision. The cost of glider repairs does not compare with the cost of repairing even a damaged undercarriage of a light aeroplane. And incidentally, the glider is far less prone to accidents than a light aeroplane and even when accidents do occur, owing to the extremely slow landing speed of the glider the sustained damage is usually of a trivial nature.

Surplus Glider Pilots

I have suggested training at least 10,000 glider pilots, but I have only drawn from this number 2,000 for power flying. You will ask what is to become of the other 8,000.

Air Forces to-day require air gunners and observers and these are required in approximately double the number of pilots employed, so we can easily find use for another 4,000 of our glider pilots, who would be drafted into the Air Force to act as air gunners and observers. Their flying experience in gliders would prove invaluable and they would have passed through a course of training during which their aptitude to work in the air would have been sufficiently gauged to assure that only those suitable were selected for these important duties.

We still have on our hands about 4,000 glider pilots who have not come up to the desired standard either to take their place as power pilots, air gunners or observers in the Air Force and I can hear you saying, here is your wastage. I flatly refuse to admit this wastage.

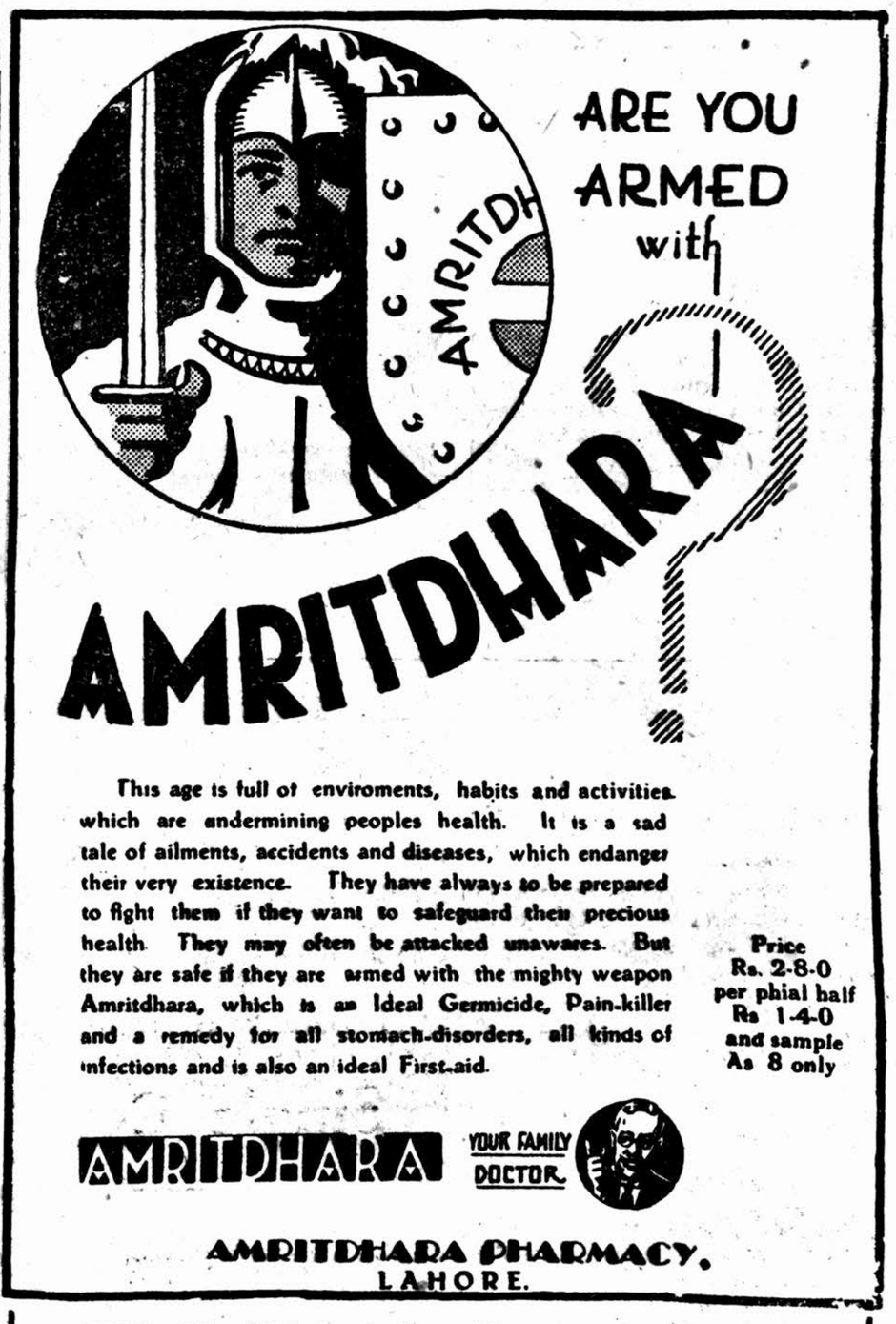
These men, although they may not be up to the high standards required, have at least attained air sense and knowledge. Admittedly some of them may drift away and give up flying altogether, but the majority will be only too glad to find a place connected with the air. They can be utilised as anti-aircraft gunners and ground observers, to maintain a permanent watch on our coasts to warn the country of and protect it from approaching attack. These glider pilots with their knowledge of flying would be invaluable in this work and they would be far better suited to it than the ordinary layman who cannot distinguish one end of an aeroplane from the other and to whom flying is a mystery.

Gliding Schools

It must now be seen that even such a vast number as 10,000 glider pilots can easily be utilised throughout the country and it must be remembered that the gliding schools required to produce this number would also be a marvellous field for training mechanics for the repair of airframes. These mechanics would enter the gliding institutions throughout the country to carry out the comparatively simple work of maintaining the gliders and whilst doing so they would be under proper aeronautical training thus fitting themselves to take up more important work when the time comes to maintain and repair the large fleet of power aircraft which will eventually be employed throughout India.

I claim that the introduction of gliding into India is the very foundation of building up our flying defences. It not only offers a simple and easy means of attaining our eventual objective, it offers economy in the whole scheme of developing air defence, it expands the training centres and it opens the door of aviation to all and sundry. There is no time to be lost as every day we delay we shall be that much longer in making India safe from air attack.

The Government should investigate this matter and should once and for all realise that at a time such as this it is no good clinging to old and worn out policies and that this new method of warfare has got to be met by new methods of flying training. The cost of such a scheme which would be supported by enthusiasts throughout the country is hardly worth considering. Perhaps there are people in this country who have the interests of India sufficiently at heart to find funds but this is not a matter for private enterprise. It is of national importance and therefore, should receive the wholehearted support of Government who can with the stroke of a pen find the necessary money and issue the necessary order. To carry it out only requires the energy and willingness of those already interested. They are simply waiting for the word "go".



NOTE.—M|s. Mahesa & Sons, Bhagalpur have been appointed Sole Agents for Amritdhara. Communications regarding Agency etc. can also be made to them.

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

A Man took his wife to the doctor. He was a simple fellow and had lived in the country all his life.

The doctor placed a thermometer in the wife's mouth. Just before he removed it, the man, who had watched spellbound, being unused to such silence on the part of his better-half, blurted out: "Doctor, what will you take for that thing you put in her mouth?"

* * * *

IT was his first shore leave since war started, and the last boat was pulling away as he reached the quayside.

He took a running jump and landed in the boat, but was dazed by hitting his head.

The shore was 200 yards away when he looked up.

The dazed look gave way to one of pride.

"Boys," he murmured. "Can I jump!"

* * * *

DURING military operations in the Far East, one side captured the other's general. An envoy was sent to negotiate his exchange.

"We will give you four colonels for him," said the envoy.

The offer was declined.

"Eight majors."

"No".

"What then?"

"We have given the matter most careful consideration, and the least we can accept is two dozen tins of condensed milk".

* * * *

THE gipsy fortune-teller, entering the doctor's consulting-room, complained, "I have a pain in my right side. Kindly examine me."

The doctor eyed the gipsy.

"Are you prepared to pay cash?

"What do you charge?" the gipsy countered.

"Eight-and-six," replied the doctor. "Will I collect that from you?"

The gipsy smiled easily.

"I can't tell yet", he observed. "But for eight and six I'll read your palm and let you know definitely!"

* * * *

THE people next door came in to have dinner with us the other night, and the lady said to the missus: "How do you always manage to get such lovely meat?"

"Oh," she said, "I pick a good honest butcher and then I stand by him."

"You mean you give him all your custom?"

"No. I stand by him while he's cutting the meat."

A Mr. Knowall, was explaining the situation to some friends.

"The Nazis," he said, "have nearly a million men on the Hungarian frontier, half a million on the Belgian, half a million on the Dutch——"

Then someone butted in with, "Surely they've got a night watchman on the Siegfried Line?"

* * * *

"YOU'RE what is called a self-made man?"

"Yes, I suppose I am."

"Your wife and daughters must be proud of you."

"They're about as proud of me as they would be of a home-made dress."

* * * *

A POMPOUS individual was visiting an English school one day and was asked to quiz the children on geography.

He began: "What is the capital of "Olland?"

"H!" was the crushing rejoinder from someone in the back row.

* * * *

MR. SMITH—Your wife used to be so nervous, now she doesn't seem to show a sign of it. What did you do for her?

Mr. Brown—That was easy; the doctor simply told her nervousness was a sign of age.

JONES paid a visit to hospital to see his friend Smith. The heavily bandaged patient was anxious to know what had happened.

"Well," Jones told him, "you were drunk and betted that you could jump out of the window and fly round the house."

Good Heavens!" exclaimed Smith. "Didn't you try to stop me?"

"Stop you, indeed," cried the other. "I had two quid on you!"

* * * *

A young subaltern, being shown round the training quarters by the sergeant-major, came across a group of soldier talking in a corner.

"What are those men doing?" he asked.

"Oh, swinging the lead," answered the sergeant-major.

"By Jove," exclaimed the subaltern, "beastly heavy work, what? Still this war has to be won." And waving his hand to the men he shouted: "Carry on, boys, carry on!"

* * * *

SERGEANT: "You're the most awkward blockhead in the whole camp! What do you expect us to make of you?"

Recruit: "How about making me a sergeant?"

REGISTRY OFFICE KEEPER (to young woman)—Are you married or single?

Young Woman—Please, mum, I'm neither the one nor the other —I'm engaged.

* * * *

YOUNG MAN: "I want a word of advice."

Mr. Wader (grimly); "Well?"

"What is the best way to approach you for a loan?"

"If you are sensitive you had better write for it, and when you get my reply tear it up without reading it."

* * * *

THE housewife put down her shopping basket and sniffed at the herrings laid out on the fishmonger's slab.

"These fish don't seem very fresh," she remarked.

"No, indeed, missus," retorted the fishmonger. "And I guess you wouldn't look very fresh if you'd been chased all over the North Sea with half the German navy at your 'eels."

* * * *

WILLIE: "My history teacher is the meanest man I know."

Father: "How is that?"

Willie: "He borrows my penknife to sharpen his pencil to give me bad marks."

Our Humorist At Large

"Phyllis is keeping her engagement absolutely secret!"

"How do you know?"

"She told me so!"

"Yeh! He's groused about having nowhere to live ever since he was turned out of his flat."

"He owns plenty of house property, doesn't he? Why not live in one of them?"

"Says the rents are too high."

"I hear Robinson's gone again. *He can't settle down I suppose.*"

"You're wrong. He can't settle up."

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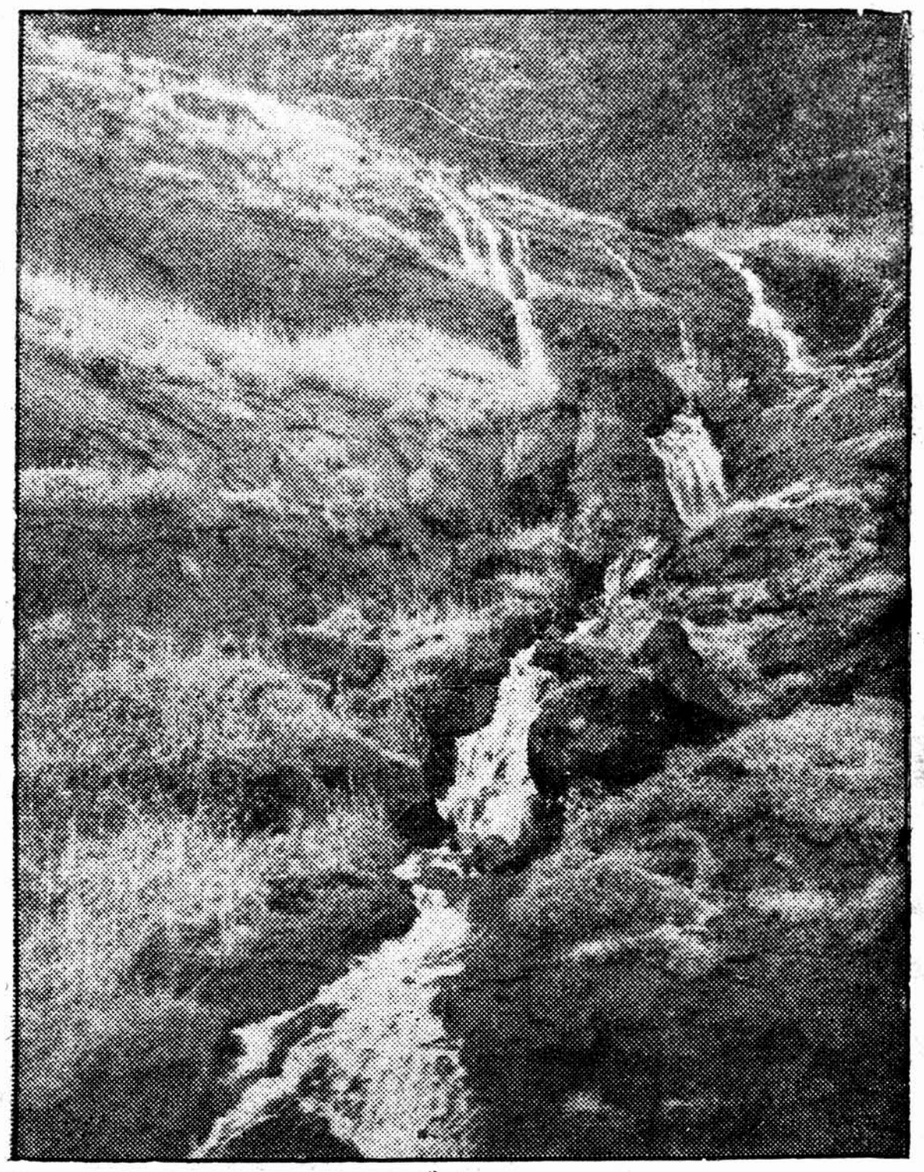
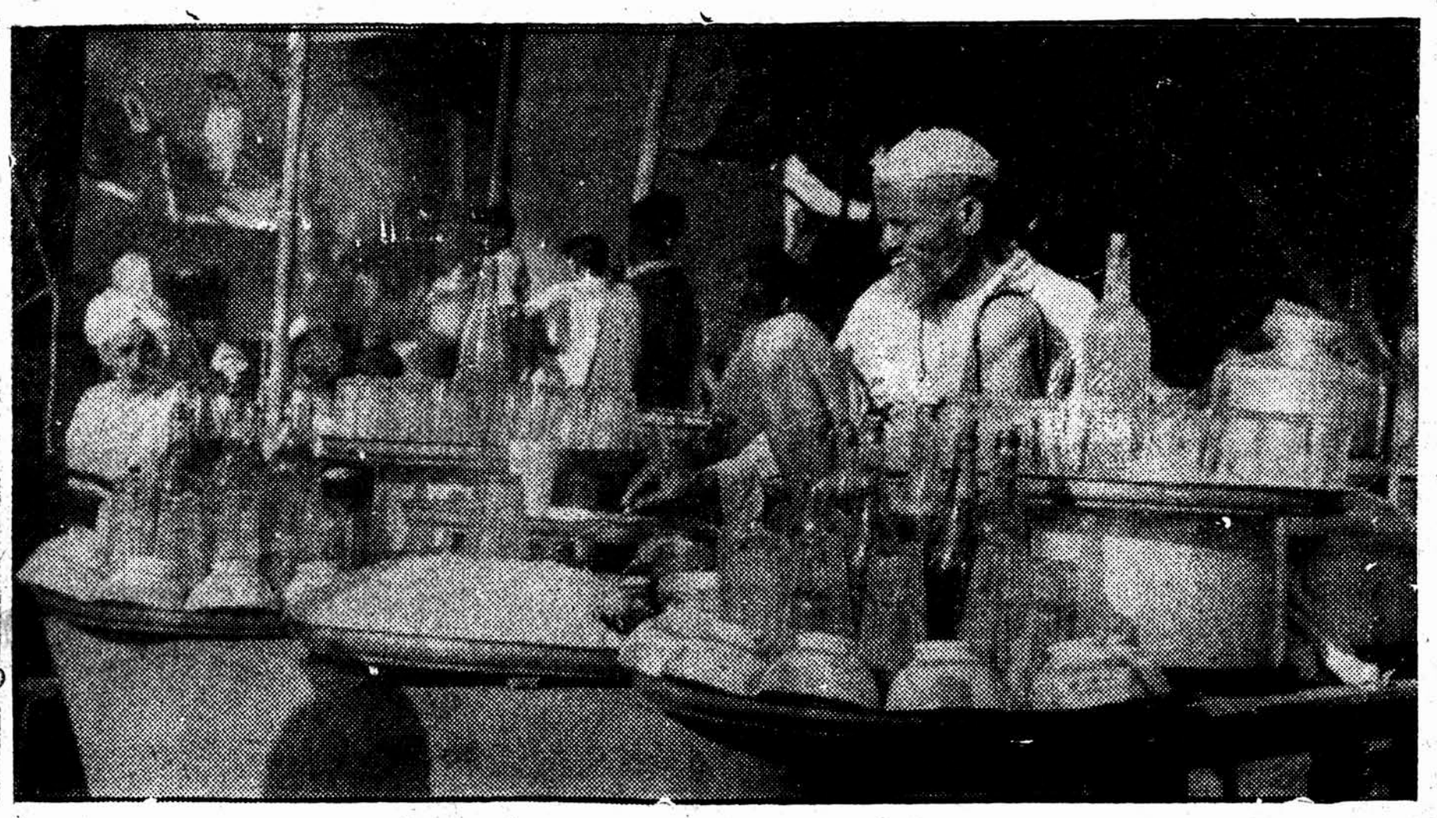
"Making Coir".

(Photo by M. Desai).



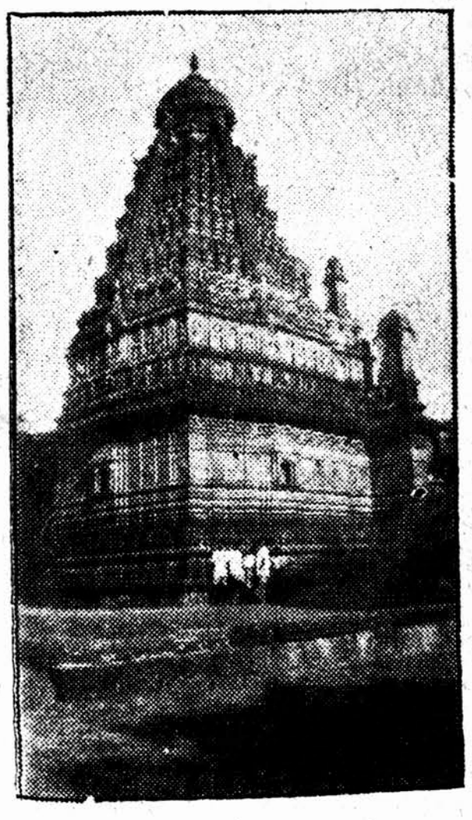
"Khandala Ghat—after rain".

(Photo by S. R. Jhaveri).

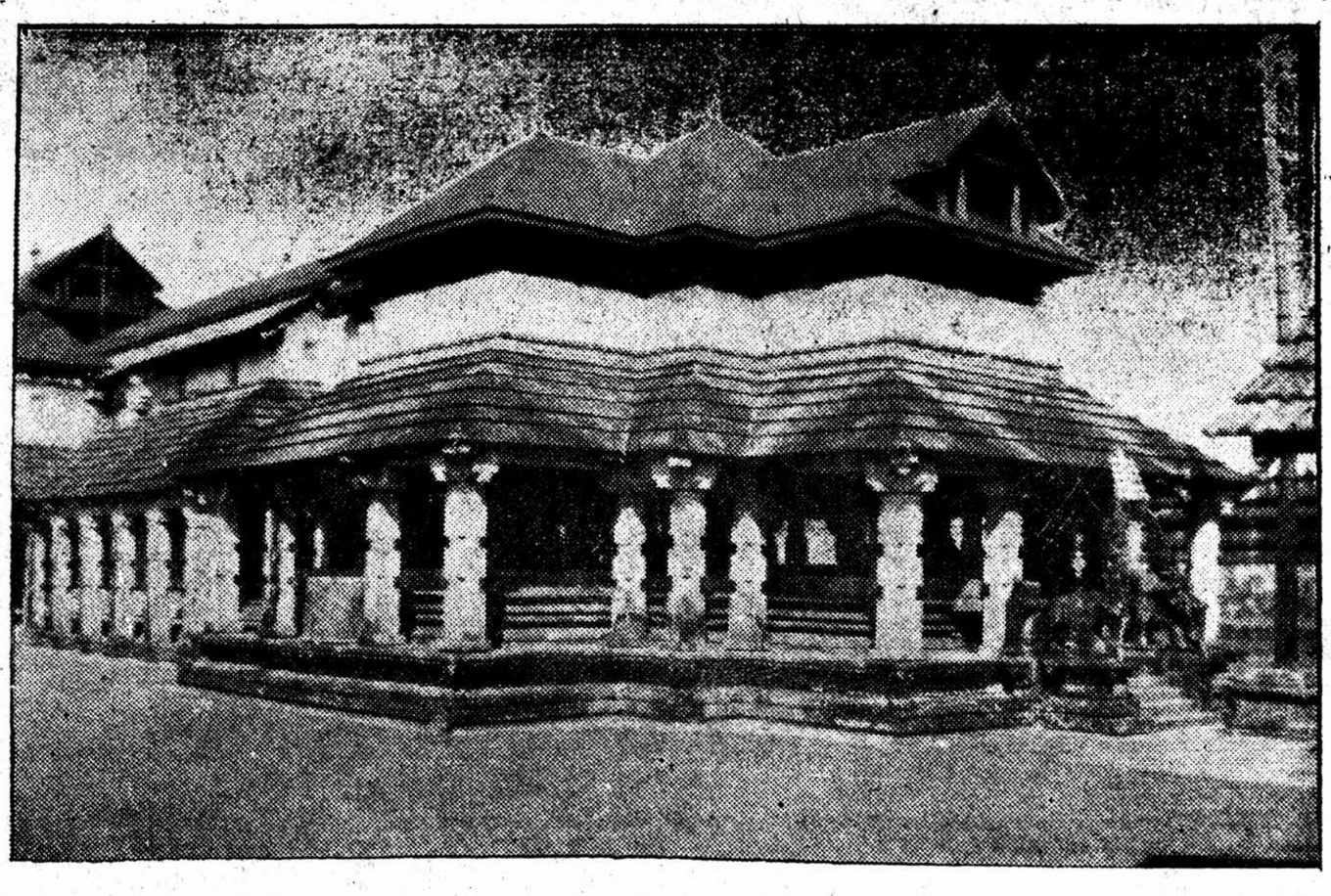


"THE SHERBATWALA"

(Photo by M. J. Vyarawalla).



Deogiri Temple, situated at half a mile's distance from the famous Ellora Caves.



JAIN TEMPLE

The Thousand-pillared Basti at Moodabidri (S. Kanara).

(Photo by A. N. Krishna Rao).

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